

PARIS PROPOSES  
RADICAL CHANGE  
IN LEAGUE FORMSeparate Groups of Nations  
to Deal With Various  
Sectional ProblemsONE SUPREME COUNCIL  
MIGHT ACT AS ARBITERUniversal Activities of League,  
It Is Said, Would Not Be  
Hampered, but Aided

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, March 25 (Special Correspondence)—Most important proposals are put forward in Paris for the reform of the League of Nations, which has, as a result of the recent differences of opinion at Geneva, been attacked, and has, above all, provoked in America a storm of criticism. France was seriously perturbed and felt hurt at the suggestion that the crisis was deliberately caused. French sincerity was questioned and it was asserted that the utility of the League had demonstrably disappeared.

In my opinion France is indeed to be blamed for encouraging Polish pretensions to a permanent seat; for the moment that the permanent seats on the Council were not reserved to great powers, it was certain that other nations besides Poland would put in their claims, and that quarrels would ensue. Yet the blunder was honestly made, and the purpose of the framers of the Covenant was forgotten. The attempt to alter the constitution of the League was exceedingly ill-timed. Inasmuch as Germany was waiting to be admitted by a special meeting of the League, convoked specifically to that end.

All this is highly regrettable, but it is going too far to assert that France is a wreck, a militarist country, is a country concerned with diplomatic advantages of the old kind. France could not understand the sudden onslaught of America, particularly when the breakdown of the Geneva negotiations was caused not by a European but by an American country, namely Brazil. In my opinion there was no connection between the Locarno Pact and the entry of Germany into the League; and the main mistake was to treat the two questions as indissolubly united.

**Division of League**  
However this may be, the most important proposal which is made in France, following the collapse of March, is the division of the League into a number of Continental organizations, with a Supreme Council acting as an arbitrator. At present it cannot be denied that the League has taken on a somewhat European character, and, although countries belonging to several continents are included, it is in the hands of the roost. The consequence is that occasionally a state like Brazil revolts.

Now it is impossible indefinitely to augment the members of the Council, which is the executive body of the League. Why not, then, have a Council which would attend to American problems, and another Council which would attend to Pacific problems, and a third which would attend to European problems? Obviously an American nation cannot be expected to be interested in or to understand a European problem; and European countries can hardly be allowed to intervene in an American problem that might arise. Hence the idea of separate groups of nations, which would, however, come under the general control, in the ultimate resort, of a Supreme Council. It is believed that in these circumstances the United States might be induced to play a vital part in the conduct of the League of Nations. At any rate, the suggestion is worthy of the most serious examination.

**League Activity Unaffected**  
It is essential to make clear that the universal activities of the League (Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1926

Local	
Cotton Millers' Association to Meet...	1
Massachusetts Republicans Hold Caucus...	1
Interest in Fine Arts Increases...	2
Camp Budget System Urged...	2
Tariffs Administered Carefully...	2
New England Banks Compared...	2
Boston Salary Equated with Other Cities...	2
Japanese Children's Festivals...	2
Another Millita Pay Bill Heard...	2
Move to Aid New Hampshire Avenue...	2
Growth of Massachusetts Avenue...	2
Central Depot for S. P. Streets...	2
General	
Senators Face Wet and Dry Arguments...	1
Easter Monday at White House...	1
Politics Focus on Prohibition...	1
Turkish Treaty Faces Senate...	1
Ward Products Ordered to Dissolve...	1
British Labor at Variance...	2
Stag Meeting in Advancing...	2
12,000,000 Women Back Law Rally...	2
British Labor at Variance...	2
Police Officers' Strike...	2
Store Clerks Change in Type...	2
Scandinavian Women in Lead...	2
Finance	
Stock Rally After Early Weakness...	10
New York Stocks and Bonds...	10
New York Curb...	10
Boston Stocks...	10
Price Trend of Leather Downward...	11
Stock Markets Leading Cities...	11
New York Curb Weekly Range...	11
Sports	
National Collegiate Swimming...	12
Victoria Halls Open...	12
Minnesota Wins Again...	12
American Bowling Congress...	12
Pennsylvania Football...	12
Features	
The Sundial...	3
Radio News and Comment...	4
Art News and Comment...	4
The Home Forum...	7
Amusing the Beloved...	7
The Diary of Snobs, Our Dog...	8
The Children's Page...	8
Education...	8
The Motivation of Spelling...	9
What They Are Saying...	9
Editorial...	9
Letters to the Editor...	14
The Diary of a Political Pilgrim...	14

Buys Carrier Pigeons  
for His Ice BusinessSpecial Correspondence  
Ontario, Calif., March 29

CAN carrier pigeons be used in the ice delivery business? They can, according to H. W. McCullough, manager of the Santa Ana Ice and Cold Storage Company, who has paid Capt. Ray R. Delhauser of Ontario, former pigeon expert of the United States Army, \$100 for four pigeons. Mr. McCullough will establish a loft at his plant and send birds out with his delivery truck drivers who make long trips through desert districts of Imperial Valley. In case one of the truck drivers needs assistance on the desert, he can release the birds and they will fly to Santa Ana. Help will then be sent out from there.

SENATORS FACE  
ARGUMENTS OF  
WETS AND DRIESSpecial Committee Hears  
Former This Week—Later  
Then to Have Turn

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—All the facts and arguments against the prohibition law and its enforcement that ingenuity can devise and investigation can discover are being presented to the special committee of the United States Senate this week.

The investigation for a hearing came from the wets, but the dries have accepted the challenge, and are willing to have the conflict joined. Next week will be their turn to defend the Constitution and to give their reasons why the amendment should be sustained. The importance of the hearing lies more in the clearing of the air than in any specific legislative act that may result from it. A national campaign is facing the country for the election of all members of the House of Representatives and 34 senators. The issue of prohibition will be forced in many states. While the hearing offers an opportunity for speech making and propaganda, it is expected to reveal more clearly what the actual situation is and to disclose motives and methods.

## New Bill Aids Dry Plea

A bill drawn by Lincoln C. Andrews and approved by the Administration has been introduced by Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, just in time to make a substantial foundation for the plea for strengthened enforcement. The bill is referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will be amply discussed before the subcommittee.

The personnel of this committee is interesting. Its chairman, Rice W. Means (R.), Senator from Colorado, is up for re-election, and his course will be watched closely by the people of Colorado, whose votes he is about to solicit. He has asserted that he will be absolutely impartial, and will give all shades of opinion an opportunity to express themselves. John W. Harrell (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, is in the same position. James H. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, is the particular hope of the wets. He is expected to use his prosecuting attorney methods to further their case. The other Democratic member of the committee is Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, as dry as a bone, and who has experienced in the ways of committee investigations. Mr. Goff, the fifth member, is frequently referred to as one of the best constitutional lawyers of the Senate. He might be placed somewhere between Senator Reed and Senator Walsh in his sentiment on the question before the committee.

## Wet Measures Up Too

In addition to the so-called Andrews bill there are the following wet measures which will be considered: Senate Bill 35, which provides for striking from the enforcement law the words one-half of 1 per cent and substituting the words more than 2.75 per cent. This raises the question as to what is intoxicating liquor, which is forbidden by the Eighteenth Amendment.

Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, has other bills to offer. One of them, instead of making the maximum alcoholic content 2.75 per cent, would make the maximum the

(Continued on Page 6B, Column 4)

NICHOLAS MAY  
LEAD NEW MOVE  
AGAINST SOVIETRussians From All Over the  
World Form Association  
of Emigres in Paris

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 5—Russian emigres from all parts of the world—France, Germany, England, America, the Balkans, Poland, the Baltic and the Far East—are meeting in Paris to found an association which will unite them against the Soviet Government. They seek the consent of the Grand Duke Nicholas to be their recognized leader. Nicholas has persistently refused, unlike Cyril, to accept the title of Tsar, though he has greater rights than any other pretender.

But the headship of the association of exiles is another matter, and there is no reason why Nicholas should decline to be a symbol of movement which is not necessarily monarchial.

## Majority Democratic

Indeed, the majority of those participating in the congress are strongly democratic, and do not favor restoration of the former regime.

According to Professor Struve, the president, the members of the congress do not even ask for their property back. They are not fighting for material benefit. It is purely a war of ideas. The principal purpose is to realize a union of Russian emigres of all parties from the Extreme Left to the Right, excluding only Bolsheviks and presumably any section which insists on putting forward a Tsar not acceptable to the majority.

The Pan-Russian conference is attended by 500 delegates. It is being held at the Hotel Majestic, which is filled with memories of the 1919 peace conference. The promoters declare that it is not their business to anticipate the wishes of the Russian Nation in regard to the Constitution. Perhaps the Nation, if it were free to choose, would agree that the republicans form a government.

The Congress prefers to leave the question open while assuring the world that it is not aiming to put Nicholas, Cyril or any one else on the throne.

## Foreign Aid Not Desired

If the emigres are successful, they pledge themselves not to interfere with the existing division of property. Also, there will be no encroachment on states which hold former Russian territory. It is difficult to estimate the strength of the movement, but if unity can truly be effected, many hundreds of thousands of Russians outside Russia will be followed by probably 3,000,000 Russians inside Russia capable at need of bearing arms.

The assistance of foreign governments is not desired. If changes are required, Russia must work out its own salvation. Nicholas believes, however, that the rule of the Third International is really fragile, and like a house of cards, could be overthrown at a single blow.

## MUSEUM DIRECTOR APPOINTED

ALBANY, April 5 (Special)—The appointment of Dr. Charles Christopher Adams of Syracuse as director of the New York State Museum has been announced by Dr. Frank P. Graves, president of the University of the State of New York and State Commissioner of Education. The appointment is effective May 1. Dr. Adams is at present professor of forest zoology at the New York State College of Agriculture at Syracuse, and is also director of the Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station.

Easter Monday at White House  
Forms Colorful SpectacleEager Children, Carrying Fancy Baskets, Downy Chicks,  
and Eggs of Brilliant Hue, Have Joyful Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—This was Children's Day at the White House. There was no northwest, southwest, northeast, or southeast section of Washington; from the most obscure neighborhoods and the outlying additions the stream joined with downtown in marching upon the White House, where little hands were holding onto the iron bars of the gates when the hour came for the friendly policemen to open them.

Such a gay scene Easter Monday is, with the eager children, like bright flowers, carrying fancy baskets lined with green grass on which repose chocolate rabbits, downy chicks and various-colored eggs. For once it is the grown-ups who are barred, unless they have children in tow, and who peer wistfully through the iron fence while privileged children roll their eggs down gentle inclines.

## Girl Scouts Do Good Turns

Girl Scouts have an important air as they go about seeking to do a good deed or to find someone younger than themselves who has an unsatisfied need. The very youngest sailor lad draws a crowd. He is only a baby and his round face is chubbier than ever under his round cap, while his trousers trail on the ground. Boys of larger growth feign indifference to egg rolling, and turn to a friendly game of mumblety peg. Smashed faces appear everywhere, while a "little mother" shouts to her charge:

## Urged to Lead New Russian Movement

Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York  
GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS'Stop' Sign Swings  
to Warn MotoristsFlashing Red Lights and Bell  
Play Part in B. & M.  
Traffic Control

With red lights flashing, a bell ringing, and a sign swinging the word "Stop" before their eyes, commuters hurrying through the North Station this morning slowed down in their rush for offices and shops to see the latest of the electrical devices used by the Boston & Maine Railroad to protect motorists and pedestrians who use highways which are crossed by the railroad. Mounted in the midway, with an arm 15 feet above the ground extending over the concourse, this automatic flagman challenged the attention of all.

With the approach of a train the 12 red lights, arranged in irregular opposite rows of 6 lights each, flash alternately as if a red lamp was being swung back and forth across the road. At the same time, the 12-inch vibrating gong clangs its alarm, and the big red and white "stop" disc swings out like a pendulum from behind a "Look-Listen" sign, asserting its imperative command. Under normal conditions, the flashing lights and the swinging disc will be seen for at least 800 feet against the strongest rays of the sun. The Boston & Maine is now operating 131 of the earlier forms of combined audible and visible automatic flagman, which like the new type provides 24-hour protection. Subsequent installations will all be of the new type, which is several feet nearer the ground, and which has been adopted as standard.

The purpose of the campaign, according to leaders in the industry, is to extend to all cotton manufacturers and those in allied industries an opportunity to make use of the services of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and to benefit, directly or indirectly, from its activities.

TANGIER MERCHANTS  
UPSET BY SPAIN'S ACT

By Special Cable

TANGIER, April 5 (Special)—The report from a well-informed Madrid source that the Spanish authorities are said to be opening custom houses in Tangier, on the Spanish frontier, where all imported goods destined for the latter must pay duty, has thrown the merchants here in a state of consternation. The Spaniards are strictly within their rights by Article 20 of the statute, nevertheless the Tangier merchants are placed at a great disadvantage as Tangier has little or no hinterland.

The framers of the statute, evidently meant to equalize matters by giving permission for Tangier to charge a duty on all goods entering from the Spanish and French zones. The Spaniards expect the new duties will reach 3,000,000 pesetas per annum, showing that the trade is of considerable importance. Negotiations are still proceeding to retain the status quo.

## AUSTRIA ABOLISHES CENSORING

VIENNA, April 5 (Special)—Theatrical censorship in Austria, which has existed since 1850, is illegal and must be abolished, the Supreme Court of Justice has decided. In future a play may be ordered removed only after proof of violation of the penal code. Abolition of the censorship is expected to result in the production, in the near future, of Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon," which was banned a few weeks ago as being "hostile to the country."

MAINE GOVERNOR  
FOR CONTINUING  
STATE POWER ACTExecutive Believes Policy of  
Forbidding Export Is a  
Wise One for Present

AUGUSTA, Me., April 5 (Special)—

Believing a delay of at least two years will be wise, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster declares for present continuation of the policy of forbidding the export of electrical power beyond the borders of the State.

Stressing the point that "we are now in a period of economic and legal flux in the electrical world," he says, "it would seem to be the wise course to go slow and await further developments." Once the barn door of exportation is open, it may be extremely difficult again to lock it," continues the Governor. "In 16 years under our established policy of prohibiting the exportation of hydroelectric power, there has been an increase from \$2,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in the assessed valuation of the public utilities distributing electricity."

## Increase in Valuation

"Meanwhile there has been an increase of \$70,000,000 in the valuation of their property for rate making purposes upon which the citizens of Maine are paying a rate calculated to give an earning power of 8 per cent."

"This is a sturdy growth. The annual increase has been almost equal to the total valuation at the time this policy was adopted under the leadership of United States Senator Bert M. Fernald."

"It has been urged that Maine's golden opportunity would be lost unless our policy was immediately changed and that our powers were becoming a less and less important factor in our national economic life."

"The error of this conception would seem to be indicated by the recent entering into Maine from the middle West of one of the most powerful electrical generating companies and their acquisition of the largest single holding of developed and undeveloped Maine water powers at a very substantial price. These interests do not invest their money in economic graveyards and they came here with full knowledge of long established policy of the State of Maine."

"Herbert Hoover is now earnestly warning against the menace of federal control of the electrical industry. No one at this time knows what limitations are constitutional or practicable by the State when electricity has begun to flow across state lines. The only sure guarantee at the present time of state control is to keep within state lines and out of interstate commerce."

## Provide for Recapture

"We are told that if we permit a great power line to be established, carrying the hydroelectric energy out of the State, that we may legally provide for its recapture at any time there be a local demand. Certainly it is unconstitutional to attempt to prevent its exportation in the first instance, it would be, at the proper time, contended that it was unconstitutional to attempt its recapture, especially as interests of large magnitude would then be introduced into the problem where they do not now exist."

"Charter amendments might be used to establish a contract relationship in connection with these franchises, but the questions which have been raised regarding the propriety of these clauses would be urged with redoubled force if great investors of capital were desirous of their nullification."

"It is also difficult to believe that any great development, costing, as

(Continued on Page 6B, Column 6)

Ohio Town Constructs  
Its Own Post Office

By the Associated Press

St. Marys, O., April 5—A town built by popular subscription after Congress voted down a proposition to finance the structure, was opened for business this week. It is believed to be the only post office in the country built under a local finance plan. The building cost \$45,000.

Equipment costing \$4000 was placed in the building by the Government. Federal authorities have informed St. Marys citizens that for the first time, first-class post office equipment had been assigned to a second-class office as a reward for the city's interest.

FOUR CITIES GET  
\$13,150,000 FOR  
SCHOOLS BUDGETBoston, Leominster, Quincy,  
Webster—Latter Also to  
Have Civic Group

The Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance today granted \$13,150,000 expenditures to four municipalities, including Boston, for school and civic program. Of this amount the Boston school appropriation was \$12,000,000, and is designed to cover the four years of Mayor Nichols' administration. This was all for school construction.

Last year the Legislature granted to the Boston School Committee a construction program, covering a period of only one year. This year the program extends from three years with a further provision that the money may be spent within four years.

The money for the new school buildings and their furnishings will come entirely from the tax levy. The bill provides for the expenditure of \$4,500,000 this year, which is already contracted for. Also during this year authority is given to make contracts up to \$1,000,000 to be spent next year; for contracts for \$3,500,000 in 1927 to be spent in 1928; and for \$3,000,000 contracted in 1928, to be spent in 1929.

## Webster to Have Civic Group

Of the remaining total, \$450,000 went to Webster, the town without a debt, for the construction of a civic group to consist of a town hall, junior high school, an auditorium and to remodel the present high school building. The town plans to spend approximately \$650,000 on this undertaking, as outlined by Joseph A. Lowe, town counsel.

Leominster was granted 500,000 on plea of Bernard W. Doyle, Mayor, who asked that the city be authorized to borrow this amount outside the debt limit for school purposes. Perley E. Barbour, Mayor of Quincy, appeared in behalf of his petition that the city be authorized to borrow sufficient money outside the debt limit to allow for the purchase of a school building built six years ago by the United States Housing Corporation. The committee voted to allow the expenditure of 200,000 for this purpose.

## Aftermath of War Housing

Mr. Barbour explained that during the war the housing corporation erected in one section 1200 new houses to house war workers. Ford River and nearby plants. An agreement was made that the corporation should also erect a grammar school, mothe city contracting to buy the building within five years. Under an appraisal by a contractor chosen by

(Continued on Page 6B, Column 3)

TURKISH TREATY  
PROTEST SIGNED  
BY 110 BISHOPSAmerican Episcopal Church  
Heads Oppose Ratification  
in Present FormAPPEAL BEING SENT  
MEMBERS OF SENATEActs of Angora Government  
Called Those of Unrepentant  
and Anti-Christian Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—That Christian sentiment of America is opposed to the Lausanne Treaty in its present form is the belief of 110 Protestant Episcopal bishops throughout the United States, who have signed a protest against its ratification by the Senate. A copy of this protest, which has been issued in the form of a booklet, is being sent to every member of the United States Senate by the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of New York. It is made public through David Hunter Miller, chairman of the executive committee of the American Committee Opposed to the Lausanne Treaty.

"We are making the announcement, Mr. Miller said. 'A more noteworthy expression of Christian sentiment could hardly be imagined. I do not know of anything quite like it in our history. It is the most impressive evidence that the Christian sentiment of America is opposed to the humiliating and shameful Treaty of Lausanne.'

"Attached to the protest will be found the text of the two official reports of General Laidoner and his associates regarding the Turkish atrocities perpetrated on the Christian Chaldeans in the summer and autumn of 1925 in the region of Mosul. The concise and dispassionate style of these reports renders the accounts of the horrors which they portray all the more impressive."

## Performance of Moral Duty

The protest of the bishops follows: 'As Americans we should be as solicitous for the performance of our moral duty as for the protection of our material rights.'

"We are asked to resume friendly relations with an avowedly unrepentant and anti-Christian government which destroyed 1,000,000 innocent Christian men, women and children, expelled from their ancestral homes over 1,500,000 and is holding in Turkish harems ten of thousands of Turkish women and children," it continues.

"We cannot forget that over 1,000,000 Armenian refugees and exiles are now a people without a country, while their own homeland lies deserted under Turkish domination; that thousands of Armenians fell in the field of battle in defense of our common cause and that President Wilson and President Harding made solemn pledges to Armenia."

"We feel that our justice on our part to fulfill our moral obligation to Armenia, to the extent of our opportunity, would be equivalent to a condonation of Turkish crimes and to a ratification of methods and acts which are abhorrent to all who love righteousness and justice."

## Report to League Council

Appended to the protest is an official report on the Kemalist atrocities during the summer and autumn of 1925.

"If the issue between the proponents of the Lausanne Treaty and its opponents were to be reduced to a single proposition," says the report, "that would be:

"Proponents: Kemal is a civilized Turk and should be trusted."

"Opponents: The Turk is unchanged in his fundamental characteristics."

"General Laidoner's report should determine the issue." Then follows the report to the Council of the League of Nations by Gen. F. Laidoner, dated Mosul, Nov. 23, 1925. This report deals with raids by tribal and village chiefs, the occupation of certain villages by Turkish military posts and patrols, flight over the line by British aircraft and the deportations of Christians. Referring to the last mentioned, it asserts that (1) Turkish soldiers under the command of officers occupied the villages and seizing all the arms, imposed very heavy fines; (2) pillaged the houses and subjected the Christians to atrocious acts of violence, going as far as massacre; (3) the deportations were deportations en masse, and, according to the statements made, the refugees were conducted to a district further removed from the provisional line. During the deportations, it asserts, many of the refugees had to abandon everything and were unable to carry with them either food or clothing.

## Condition Still Precarious

"Definite evidence that all the Christian refugees were assisted by force and violence to leave their villages and their homes," it says, "is, however, to be found in the fact that they have arrived in Iraq without any means of subsistence."

"At the present time the situation of these people, in spite of the subsidies of the Iraq Government and the financial help of institutions and private persons in England, is still deplorable. They have lost all their possessions. It is practically impossible to find work for them, and they have nothing to hope for, at any rate for the present."

"Among all the incidents which have taken place in the zone of the Brussels line, it is beyond question that the deportations of Christians constitute the most important fact, especially if we consider that a fairly large population has been deported from the villages and that these deportations are still going on, for, as I have already mentioned, further



arrivals of refugees in Iraq are taking place every day.

Following this is a memorandum on the inquiry conducted between Nov. 8 and 11, 1925, by M. Ed. Ortega-Nunes, M. H. Markus and M. E. Chavre, into the Christian deportations. This memorandum deals largely with the methods of deportation and cites many instances of atrocities committed by the Turks.

**Driven From Homes**  
The evidence of these refugees as regards the conduct of the Turkish soldiers agrees to a remarkable extent," it says.

"All idea of a voluntary emigration on their part must be excluded. The mere fact that they arrived in Iraq and are still arriving daily in the utmost physical distress and completely without resources proves beyond dispute that they were compelled to abandon their villages by force and violence. Moreover, if they had remained in their homes, they could quite easily have provided for their material wants even though they were obliged to give half of all they had to their 'Agha.' They would, therefore, never have abandoned their homes of their own accord. Besides that, they are strongly attached to their homes, and the loss of their family life fills them with despair. They are simple people, entirely uneducated. The village priest is the only person who can read and write Chaldean at all, and even his general education is extremely limited. . . . It is typical of the complete ignorance of these people that not one of them knows his age, and when we questioned them on this point they invariably replied: 'We don't know, for it has never been written down.'"

"They showed no hesitation in replying to our questions and we never found any contradiction at all between the statements made by persons of the same village. In face of their obvious simplicity, there can be no question of any previous agreement between them as to the statements they would make."

During the deportations from the village of Alto, the deportees, they declared, heard the Turks say that they were being driven from their village "because they were Christians." "We have already done it in the other parts of Turkey," they said, "and now it is your turn."

**RADIO TO AID CAPT. AMUNDSEN**

By Special Cable  
MOSCOW, April 5.—It is planned to build a radio station in Nova Zembla, the extreme northern part of Siberia for the purpose of keeping in touch with Captain Amundsen, and relaying his messages to the Russian polar stations.

**?**

- (1) How was Freedom freed?
- (2) What were the last words Conrad wrote?
- (3) Who is the new Governor-General of India. He is responsible for the good government of how many people?
- (4) Is the piano concerto losing ground?
- (5) Whom do the French regard as their ablest politician?
- (6) Is nullification the aim of dry law modificationists?

These Questions Were Answered in

**Saturday's MONITOR**

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy  
As International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.25; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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## Bishops Who Signed Treaty Protest

William T. Manning, New York.  
Charles M. Beckwith, Alabama.  
William G. McDowell (coadjutor), Alabama.  
Richard Henry Nelson, Albany.  
George Ashton Oldham (coadjutor), Albany.  
Walter Mitchell (missionary), Arizona.  
James R. Winchester, Arkansas.  
Edwin W. Saphore (suffragan), Arkansas.  
Edward T. Demby (suffragan), Arkansas.  
Henry J. Mikell, Atlanta.  
Ethebert Talbot, Bethlehem.  
Frank W. Sterrett (coadjutor), Bethlehem.  
Edward H. Parsons, California.  
Sheldon M. Griswold (suffragan), Chicago.  
Irvine Peake Johnson, Colorado.  
Frederick Ingle (coadjutor), Colorado.  
Chauncey B. Brewster, Connecticut.  
Edward C. Acheson (suffragan), Connecticut.  
Harriet T. Moore, Dallas.  
Philip Cook, Delaware.  
Thomas C. Darst, East Carolina.  
William P. Remington (missionary), Eastern Oregon.  
William W. Webbport, Easton.  
John C. Ward, Erie.  
Frank A. Juhan, Florida.  
John D. Wing (coadjutor), Florida.  
Reginald H. Waller, Fond du Lac.  
Frederick F. Reese, Georgia.  
James H. Darlington, Harrisburg.  
Middleton S. Barnwell, Idaho.  
Joseph Marshall Francis, Indianapolis.  
Theodore N. Morrison, Iowa.  
Harry S. Longley (coadjutor), Iowa.  
James Wise, Kansas.  
Charles E. Woodcock, Kentucky.  
Lewis W. Burton, Lexington.  
Theodore H. Slater, Louisiana.  
Joseph H. Johnson, Los Angeles.  
W. Bertrand Stevens (coadjutor), Los Angeles.  
David Sessums, Louisiana.  
Benjamin Brewster, Maine.  
Robert LeRoy Harris, Marquette.  
Charles H. Slattery (coadjutor), Massachusetts.  
Samuel G. Babcock (suffragan), Massachusetts.  
William H. Cabell, Milwaukee.  
Benjamin F. B. Ivins (coadjutor), Milwaukee.  
Frank A. McElwain, Minnesota.  
Theodore H. Bosc Bratton, Mississippi.  
William M. Green (coadjutor), Mississippi.  
Frederick F. Johnson, Missouri.  
William F. Faber, Montana.  
Herbert H. H. Fox (suffragan), Montana.  
Ernest V. Shaylor, Nebraska.  
Arthur W. Moulton (missionary), Nevada.  
Edwin Stevens Lines, Newark.  
Wilson R. Stearly (coadjutor), Newark.  
Paul Matthews, New Jersey.

Albion W. Knight (coadjutor), New Jersey.  
Frederick B. Howden, New Mexico.  
Arthur S. Lloyd (suffragan), New York.  
Joseph B. Cheshire, North Carolina.  
Edwin A. Penick (coadjutor), North Carolina.  
Henry B. Delaney (suffragan), North Carolina.  
John Poyntz Tyler, North Dakota.  
Campbell Gray, Northern Indiana.  
E. Cecil Seaman, North Texas.  
William Andrew Leonard, Ohio.  
William L. Rogers (coadjutor), Ohio.  
Theodore P. Thurston, Oklahoma.  
S. Arthur Huston, Olympia.  
Walter T. Sumner, Oregon.  
Thomas J. Garland, Pennsylvania.  
Philip M. Rhineland (retired), Pennsylvania.  
Alexander Mann, Pittsburgh.  
Edward Fawcett, Quincy.  
James De Wolf Ferry, Rhode Island.  
Robert H. Mize (missionary), Salina.  
William A. Guerry, South Carolina.  
Hugh L. Sciarson, South Dakota.  
William Blair Roberts (suffragan), South Dakota.  
Cameron Mann, South Florida.  
Boyd Vincent, Southern Ohio.  
Theodore I. Reese (coadjutor), Southern Ohio.  
Beverly D. Tucker, Southern Virginia.  
Arthur C. Thomson (coadjutor), Southern Virginia.  
Robert Carter Jett, Southwestern Virginia.  
Edward M. Cross, Spokane.  
John C. White, Springfield.  
Thomas J. Gallor, Tennessee.  
James M. Maxon (coadjutor), Tennessee.  
George H. Kinsolving, Texas.  
Clint H. Quinn (coadjutor), Texas.  
Kirkman G. Finlay, Upper South Carolina.  
Arthur C. A. Hall, Vermont.  
Samuel B. Booth (coadjutor), Vermont.  
George A. Cabell, Brown, Virginia.  
James E. Freeman, Washington.  
Thomas F. Davies, Western Massachusetts.  
John W. McCormick, Western Michigan.  
Sidney C. Partridge, West Missouri.  
George A. Beecher, Western Nebraska.  
Charles H. Brent, Western New York.  
David Lincoln Ferris (coadjutor), Western New York.  
Junius M. Horner, Western North Carolina.  
William T. Capers, West Texas.  
William L. Gravatt, West Virginia.  
Robert E. L. Strider (coadjutor), West Virginia.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture, "Both Sides of the Footlights," by Maj. Vivian Gilbert, Boston City Club, Unity Hall, 7-8, 434 Broadway, 8:15.  
Address by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, at the Club of Boston, 8:15.  
Address by Prof. Manley O. Hudson, superintendent of the League of Nations, at the Club of Boston, 8:15.  
Regular meeting of Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.  
Meeting and dinner of the Boston Retail Shop Salesmen's Association, Inc., Dupont's, 40 West Street, 6:30.  
**Theaters**  
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.  
Copley—"Young Person in Pink," 8:15.  
Hollis—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:15.  
Plymouth—"William Hodge in 'The Judge's Husband,'" 8:15.  
**Photoplays**  
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.  
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Exhibition of recent European commercial printing and bookwork, Chamber of Commerce, Federal and Franklin Streets, 9 to 6, continues through April 10.  
Water colors and wood block prints by Margaret Patterson, at Guild of Boston Artists, continues through April 12.  
Address by Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the Boston Better Business Commission, weekly luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.  
Exhibit and entertainment, "Child Life in Japan," Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Perkins Hall, 4:30 to 5:30 and 8 to 9 p. m., continues through April 11.  
Address, "Through the State's Prison with a Prison Chaplain," by the Rev. William B. Whitney, chaplain of the State Prison, at the State Prison, 12:30.

**COMMANDER FRANCO TO BE HONORED BY KING**

By Special Cable

MADRID, April 5.—The Argentine cruiser, Buenos Aires, is expected to arrive today with the Spanish aviators, Commander Ramon Franco and his companions, at Huelva, where the town will turn out to receive them with unprecedented honors. King Alfonso will be present at the reception, an honor not bestowed upon anybody in the memory of this generation, with the exception of royalty. The battleship Jaime II has been placed at the disposal of the press and the diplomatic representation for the many thousands who will be present at the port of Huelva is out of the question, the town already being overcrowded.

The arrival will coincide with the departure of three airplanes, also in the Spanish air service, who are making for Manila and Tokyo. Much interest is shown in this new flight, which will be watched with as great enthusiasm as Commander Franco's, as the machines and motors were built in Spain.

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Mr. Jowett went on to suggest the necessity for the Labor Party to free itself from the tendency to follow the example of other parties, and engage in a dialectical battle for the purpose of making individual reputations, and from compromises to gain temporary advantages.

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Des Moines 34 St. Paul 30  
Eastport 18 Seattle 30  
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Los Angeles 60

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**Permanent Waving**  
for Spring and Summer  
Make Your Appointment Now  
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Personal Attention. Artistic Hair Bobbing  
GERTRUDE BURRILL  
274 Huntington Ave., 120 Boylston St.  
B. S. 0995 BOSTON, MASS. Beach 6016

**PITTSBURGH**  
Proof Products  
(Glass-Paint-Varnish-Brushes)

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**THE impact of flying road dust**  
which quickly dulls old style finishes, merely brings out the fine lustre of







# Thriving Massachusetts Avenue Vividly Portrays Boston's Rapid Growth

## BRIDGE TO BRIDGE SECTION OF FILLED MARSHES IN BACK BAY NOW TEEMING WITH BUSINESS

Half Mile of Thoroughfare Has Developed From Muddy  
Wastes Into Modern Commercial Community With  
Potential Valuation of \$100,000,000

### IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION HELPING COMMERCIAL DISTRICT'S ADVANCE

From founders to flippers, from tides to theaters, from cows to concerts, from mudflats to modern flats, from bogs to business—all this in little more than four crowding, hurdlings decades spurred by the urge of a great and growing city—is, in short, the unchallenged story of Massachusetts Avenue from where it spans the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to Harvard Bridge flung athwart the Charles River. Directly due to this well-nigh unparalleled growth in business is the recent organization of the Massachusetts Improvement Association.

With some 200 or more members in its inception, this youngest of the many improvement associations of Boston has mapped a broad and constructive program of development from the practical application of which might be expected to benefit the entire section of the city should result. The transformation of the bridge across the New Haven railroad from a narrow and unsatisfactory affair to a modern structure with tracks in the center and divisions for general vehicular and pedestrian traffic on each side, is evidence of the activities for which the new association stands.

#### Potential Value \$100,000,000

From a valuation of a few thousands of dollars, this scant half mile of public thoroughfare has developed in remarkably brief time into a business district with a financial potentiality estimated to be between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

Bisecting the wide Back Bay expanse of Boston, Massachusetts Avenue is unique among the heavily traversed streets of the city. Picturesque in its approach from the north, for broad Harvard Bridge lends itself to the picture. Speeding between a few stately residences and distinctive apartment houses, with an ornate and impressive church edifice a feature, the southerly traffic crosses the wide sweep of Commonwealth Avenue. Before Newbury Street is reached business begins, for a new banking establishment, florist shops, and a group of automobile and automobile accessory stores are passed. Here Boylston Street crosses, then another banking building, news stands, millinery and haberdashery stores, restaurants, theaters, more motor supply places, bakeries and markets flank the street. Brick-front bay-windowed houses, once comfortable homes, now devoted to stores and offices, next characterize the thoroughfare. Huntington Avenue, its intersection gated by Symphony and Horticultural Halls, is crossed, and from here to the bridge over the railroad are restaurants, market shops of various kinds and some few residences recalling the old-time days when Massachusetts Avenue was called West Chester Park.

Romantic, yet real, is this march of Massachusetts Avenue to standing as uptown Boston's great cross-town highway so indispensable in the evolution of that widespread section of the city but recently reclaimed and where, within the vivid memories of men, were the two great reservoirs from which operated the mills of the Boston Water Power Company. The filling in of the Back Bay began in 1855 and it was not completed until 1885, so today men in active pursuit of business in Massachusetts Avenue still talk of the time, so recently, when the great salt marsh on which a large part of the city now stands was swamped with tortuous and muddy estuaries into which the waters of the Atlantic slowly found their restless way only to trickle sluggishly seaward again twice in 24 hours.

Let these active business men who have seen the swift changes in this district, where Massachusetts Avenue recently formed the wall separating the Fens to the westward from the Back Bay bogs to the east, tell the amazing story.

Used to Fish at Symphony Hall  
Let these men recall the races on the ice from Roxbury to Massachusetts Avenue by the boys of the recent day and of how the little

fishermen swung pole and line from banks where now stand the dignified and impressive Symphony and Horticultural Halls at the intersection of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues and at Westland Avenue marked then only by the Boston Storage Warehouse Company with that recent and novel veneer of little shops utilizing the formerly unoccupied strip left by an offset in the walls, and the Westland Apartment building which was standing 40 years ago.

Charles A. Bonelli, veteran dry-goods merchant in Massachusetts Avenue, has seen all of these changes. He remembers well when the Boston & Providence Railroad, now the New Haven, crossed Massachusetts Avenue at grade and how the gates were raised and lowered as trains passed. He has seen the quaint old wood-burning locomotives pass from this larva stage of transportation and become the mighty coal and oil burning machines of today.

Edward A. Bonelli, son of the long-

of cowbells and the jingle of the horsecar bells were characteristic of the noises of the street life of that day.

"Our business was good, for we had a monopoly of the dry-goods trade up here then as had the Coombs and plumbing shops in their lines. There was no hurry, no bustle. The conditions of today were undreamed of in the thoughts of most men, for the sites of Symphony and Horticultural Halls were used for dumping rubbish. "It's hard today," continued Mr. Bonelli, "to make anyone visualize this quaint old Back Bay of 40 years ago. Practically everything which was here then has disappeared or has been so changed that it has practically become as though it had never been."

The actual work of reclaiming, or filling, the Back Bay began on June 15, 1855, and the State and City of Boston completed their work in 1885 while private real estate operators filled in their holdings when material could be had. The Commonwealth filled in about 108 acres while the area filled by private owners and realty corporations comprised 462 acres. The work of filling for the Back Bay Fens began on March 11, 1878. It was not till Dec. 30, 1887, that the present name was applied, "Back Bay" being the first formal designation of that area.

Mr. Gulesian, founder of the St. James Theater in Huntington Avenue, near Massachusetts, and dealer in real estate in the district, had a vision of the future. His thought could picture the two then almost rural highways transformed into the busy thoroughfares demanded by commerce and the social expansion of the city.

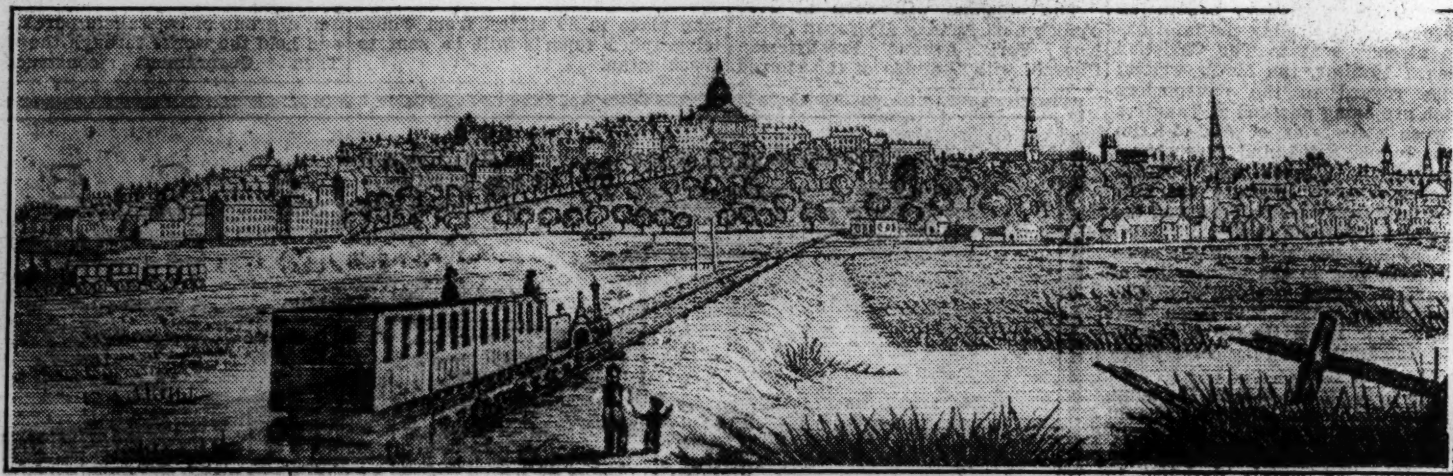
It was in 1912 that Mr. Gulesian took over Chickering Hall which

FORTY YEARS AGO. THESE CARS WOULD HAVE BEEN CATTLE



Massachusetts Avenue at Boylston Street. This Corner Is One of the Busiest Traffic Crossings in the City

### OLD PRINT SHOWS HOW NATURALLY BACK BAY EARNED ITS NAME



Looking From What Is Now Massachusetts Avenue Down the Boston & Providence Tracks That Parallel What Approximates Huntington Avenue. The Train in the Foreground Is on Practically the Same Route as the New Haven Railroad Uses Today. To the Left Is Seen Departing From Boston a Boston & Worcester Train on What Is Today the Route of the Boston & Albany. Back Bay and Trinity Place Stations Are Where the Intersection Was, and the Boston & Providence or New Haven Changed its Station From Park Square to the South Station, While the Boston & Albany Abandoned Kneeland Street Station for the Common Terminal.

time merchant, has been in business with his father in the cases just north of Palmouth Street, in the store which has been a landmark of the highway of trade from 1888 till now. He graphically told of the changes wrought by time.

#### Pioneers in the District

"When we came here," said he, "we were pioneers with no neighboring places of business but the Boston Storage Warehouse across the street and Coombs' chemist store and McMahon & Jacques hardware and plumbing shop. From that part of Massachusetts Avenue occupied by the new Fensmere Building to St. Germain Street were vacant dumping areas, while between St. Germain and Boylston Streets were four blocks of substantial residential structures of that bygone day. "Across Massachusetts Avenue from the warehouse building and between the hardware store and where the Fensmere now stands the rains flooded the sunken bogs, the water stood there for days, and even the higher tides would back the floods still higher. I recall, as of yesterday, when I could stand in the doorway of the store and gaze across the flats to Roxbury while the tinkle

housed the Emerson School of Oratory, an institution that did much for the advancement of the stage and the art of the entertainer. The St. James Theater, pioneer of all of the great uptown theaters of today, was established by Mr. Gulesian for it had been given him to pierce the curtains of what was to be here commercially.

"You're going out of the world," was flung at this pioneer with a good-natured laugh by some of his friends who lacked the foresight and who doubted.

"Never mind, the world doesn't stand still, you know," smilingly yet stoutly was the rejoinder of Mr. Gulesian. "The world doesn't stand still, and I'll be waiting for it at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues."

The developer of uptown real estate, one of the first of the great Boston amusement directors to venture so far beyond the old-time cen-

ter, opened his theater. It did well from the start, for he caught the crowds before they took the cars for downtown. He waited, and the long, broad avenues threw off their slumber robes and donned modern clothing and methods and the pilot of the St. James rode in on the advancing wave to his own.

#### His Turn to Laugh

Whereupon it became Moses Gulesian's turn to laugh when he met with his friends who had doubted because they could not see, and Fortune smiled upon him and he stood in the forefront of progress in the Back Bay.

"Massachusetts Avenue will be the Forty-second Street of Boston," said this man who saw for a score of years ahead the outcome of commercial trend. "However," added Mr. Gulesian, "Massachusetts Avenue owes to prohibition and the abolition of the saloon the great impetus for development and progress which

bright 5- and 10-cent stores, automobile parts, attractive markets and winning haberdasheries have wonderfully "brightened up the corners" the saloons once occupied.

#### Prosperity Succeeded the Saloon

"Wherever a saloon was blotted out, real estate advanced rapidly in value," summed up Mr. Gulesian in his review of the progress of Massachusetts Avenue from the time he first knew it until today. "It advanced so rapidly and substantially that the city has all but doubled its valuations of real estate in this district for the purposes of taxation."

The "uptown isolation" which Mr. Gulesian's friends had predicted for his theater it did not long enjoy, for four or five years after the St. James Theater in business the Fenway Theater near Massachusetts Avenue was opened and then, not so long afterward, the Loew's State Theater was built.

"I remember, and it's easy to talk about what seems after all to have been but yesterday," said Thomas F. McMahon, who came nearly 40 years ago, "when John Moore's cows grazed where the State Theater stands and when 'Mother Toy's' cows herded back the Boston Storage Warehouse Company. Along about that time and for a good many years, Michael Donoghue pounded out the red-hot horseshoes in his blacksmith shop in Parker Street, or the cross dam that connected with the main mill-dam where Beacon Street runs to-

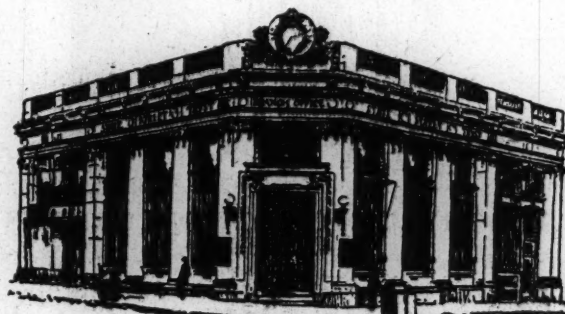
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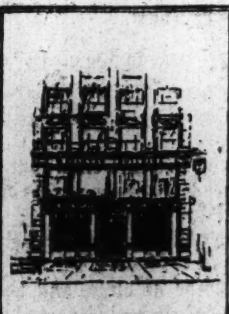
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## PIONEERS in BACK BAY

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at  
581 BOYLSTON STREET

where we are also prepared to meet every banking need.

**STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY**  
MAIN OFFICE: COR. STATE AND CONGRESS STS.  
BOSTON, MASS.

Safe deposit vaults at all three offices  
Member Federal Reserve System

day. His shop was not far from where Hemenway and Boylston meet.

#### Was a Sleepy Old Street

"When I came here few would have dreamed that West Chester Park would one day not so very far in the future become the wide, whirling Massachusetts Avenue it is today. It was a sleepy old street then, what there was of it, and the three or four business houses or shops here had to look to it to make good. There were no Symphony nor Horticultural Halls in those days to speed up the section.

"There was very little on either side of the street between here and Boylston to be remembered, aside from the good old-fashioned country residences which have been torn down or remodeled since then. At Boylston Street there was a clump of little buildings containing shops and markets and then down toward the Charles on the other side were the residences of former Gov. Oliver Ames, and there at Commonwealth, and across the boulevards the Chesterfield Apartments."

Mr. McMahon said the Boston Cab Company had its stables where the Boston Transit Building stands today at the Boston & Albany crossing, while the Kenny & Clark stables did a large business at Massachusetts Avenue and Newbury Street. The latter street, he said, from Hereford Street to Massachusetts Avenue, was given over largely to stables for private carriages and riding horses. But the well-to-do residents in the neighborhood.

#### How Property Value Increased

"It is easy to remember when real estate prices along the avenue, or West Chester Park as it then was, ranged from 50 cents to \$1 the foot," said Mr. McMahon. "In less than 15 years prices had jumped until the figure ranged from \$10 to \$15 the foot and today the papers will not move unless something nearer twice these figures were quoted. Such a place as I have would have brought \$30,000 then, but \$75,000 would not reach it today."

How building has extended horizontally in 30 years until every available foot of land on Massachusetts Avenue has been built in and occupied was recalled by J. Frank Jacques of the hardware firm, then he added: "I wonder what will be the perpendicular development in the avenue in the next 30 years."

Mr. Jacques said the French part of his name must undoubtedly have come from Paris—Paris, Mo., for that's his native place. His great-grandfather, Moses Richardson, took part in the Battle of Lexington and

#### AN AVENUE PIONEER



THOMAS F. McMAHON

McMahon & Jacques Shop Was One of the First Places of Business on Massachusetts Avenue.

Concord when it reached Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, on the return.

"What better promise of the future of Massachusetts Avenue than the romantic story of its past," said Joseph H. Brennan of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association and manager of the spacious and modern State Theater. "Our association has entered a campaign for modern flare lighting, but even that dims when one thinks of that lamp some Aladdin must have rubbed and kept rubbing to cause the recent swamps, tide flats and salt water rivulets to change almost overnight into an expansive boulevard flanked

(Continued on Page 7B, Column 5)

## J.H. MacAlman

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**Stearns**  
THE ULTIMATE CAR  
(KNIGHT TYPE MOTOR)  
BOSTON, MASS.

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Get Off Cars at Mass. Subway Station

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Greeting Cards**

FURNITURE  
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**WATERS, Inc.**  
158 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON

## The Manhattan RESTAURANT

Good Food—Quick Service  
Reasonable Prices

153 Mass. Ave.—223 Mass. Ave.,  
BOSTON

## Metropolitan Market

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Nothing but

**Heavy Western Beef  
Spring Lamb**

GOLDEN WEST POULTRY FRESH FISH DAILY

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Paint and Varnishes  
Quality Merchandise at  
Reasonable Prices.

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Trade at

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**Largest Hardware Store**

Electrical Appliances, Plumbing Supplies,  
Household Specialties, Auto Accessories,  
Cutlery and Tools.

## The Massachusetts Public Market

Has Built Its Reputation  
By Carrying the Best Quality of Meats

Our poultry department handles nothing but the best native hand-picked and milk-fed birds in the market. The quality is unquestionable. We have constantly in stock a complete line of the finest brand of choice fruits, and in conjunction with this vegetable department is always stocked with the finest of fresh vegetables direct from the market every day.

Everything in this store is on a quality basis, and, since our customers have learned to expect quality in everything they get here, that is one reason probably why the Massachusetts Public Market has a large and increasing list of satisfied customers.

We want you to feel at home the moment you step into the store, for our clerks will do their utmost to please you in every way. You are cordially invited to inspect our up-to-date and sanitary store at your convenience.

There are only a few of our specials:

Best Kidney Lamb Chops. Lb. 59c

Best Rump Steak ..... Lb. 65c

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Our Own Strictly Fresh

Farm Eggs ..... Doz. 53c

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Don't forget these prices are for the best quality goods—why pay more?

With every order of a dollar or more our special delivery system has your order to your home, promptly on time, at no extra charge.

Our motto is built on the firm foundation of Quality—Cleanliness—Service and Right Prices.

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# Cultural Centers Draw Throngs Where Cows Once Grazed on Marsh Grass

## SYMPHONY HALL A LODESTONE TO NOTABLE ART COMMUNITY

Dating from October 15, 1900, It Was Followed by Many Other Institutions That Have Won Fame in Cultural History of Boston

Boston's temple dedicated to music—Symphony Hall—has proved itself to be a lodestone for the arts.

Opened to the public amid impressive circumstances and in the presence of many music masters and men high in other pursuits of life, on Oct. 15, 1900, this stately building has been the forerunner of a memorable aggregation of shrines devoted to the advancement of the arts.

As a twin pillar to the inner gateway to Massachusetts Avenue, just across the thoroughfare stands Horticultural Hall, which but a year later followed former on a commanding site in the then but partially built up Back Bay.

Then came the New England Conservatory of Music. A few years and the classic Boston Museum of Fine Arts found this area of Boston most congenial and its noble buildings grace the Fenway district devoted to the arts. Soon came the Boston Opera House and the dramatic judgment here. Latest and not less noteworthy is the Repertory Theater pledged to city, state and donor to foster the best in the histrionic art.

**Center of Cultural Group**  
Of what a notable grouping of culture has Symphony Hall proved the center! Built by the New Boston Music Hall Corporation, it was at once leased to the Boston Symphony Orchestra, of which Henry L. Higginson was, since 1881, the real sponsor. On that famous night in October, 1900, Major Higginson stood in the center of that great stage and recounted the triumphs of the orchestral organization which has continued from conquering to conquest.

That night, when Governor, Council, and other dignitaries of State and city and Boston's great educational institutions were present to applaud and to admire, the orchestra, conducted by Wilhelm Gericke for 13 seasons, played Beethoven's most famous of masses, the Missa Solemnis, preceded by Owen Wister's "Bird of Passage" and an Ode to Instrumental Music.

Commenting on the dedication of Symphony Hall, W. B. Mathews, editor of "Music" said in 1900: "The location of the new hall is far away from the old one (in Winter Street)—away out at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, a mile or more from the lower end of The Common. This is something Boston has not yet got used to. Personally I do not see that anything has been gained in the new hall which might not have been done by repairing the old one which is more central now than ever, since the subway brings everything so close. The old hall is just as quiet; I think just as large, and by putting modern seats and perhaps raising the floor a little, just as convenient in every way."

**Succeeded Boston Music Hall**  
Symphony Hall's forerunner was the Boston Music Hall built in 1852 in Winter Street under direction of George Sull, the architect. Externally there was no attempt to adorn this first temple dedicated to music and what architectural pretensions it had were confined to the interior. Eleven years later and a pipe organ, great for its time and purpose, was dedicated, and Charlotte Cushman recited on that occasion an original poem written for the event by another Boston woman.

William Arm Fisher in "Notes on Music in Old Boston," says of this great happening: "Organ playing in the country was given a stimulus when the great organ in Boston Music Hall was opened on Nov. 2, 1863. This large instrument was the first complete concert organ in the country. A notable group of organists—B. J. Lang, John K. Paine, Eugene Thayer, S. P. Tuckerman, John H. Wilcox and George W. Morgan were the first to play upon it."

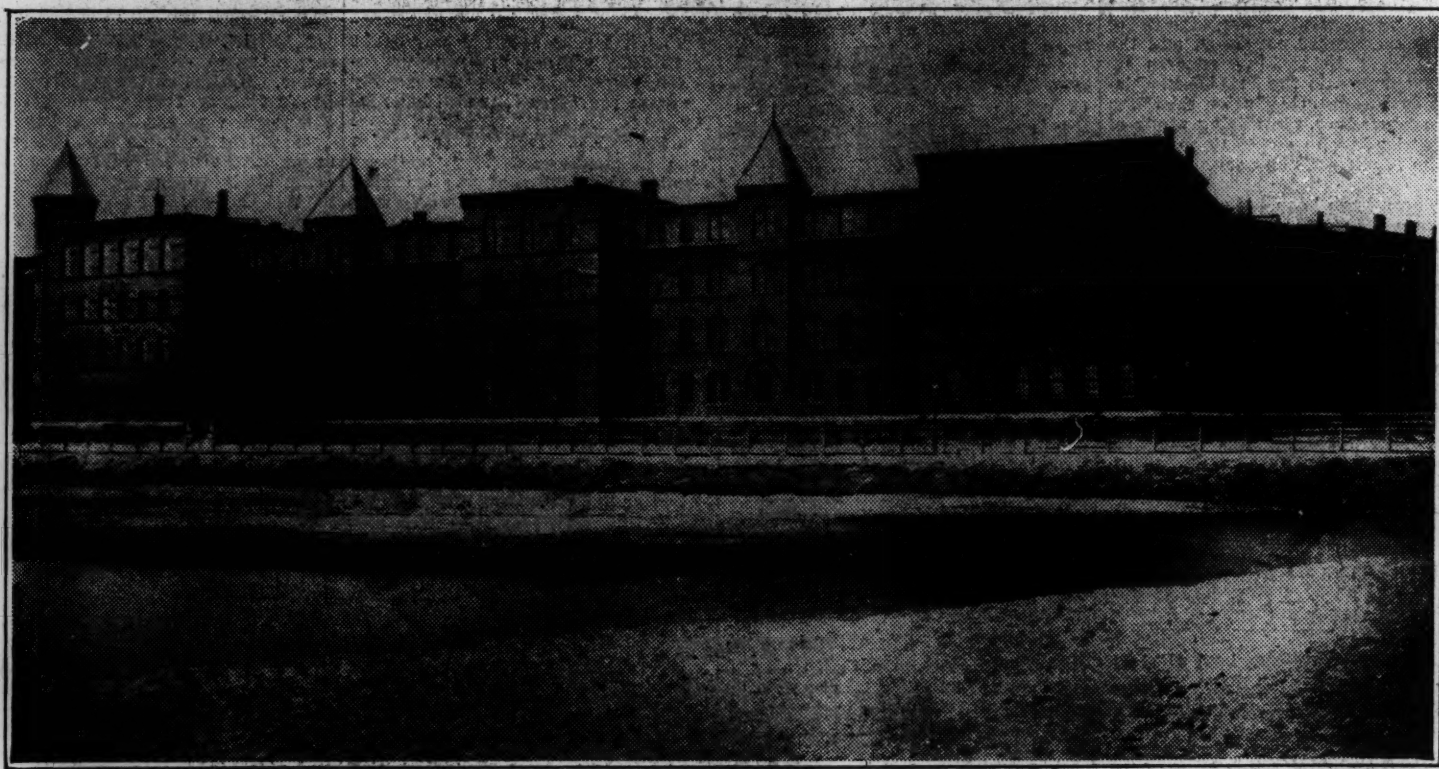
**George Henschel First Conductor**  
The Boston Symphony Orchestra as such came upon the concert stage in 1881 when Major Higginson personally underwrote the presumable expense of the undertaking which, however, was remarkably successful both artistically and financially. Twenty public concerts were given by the orchestra in 1881 in the Boston Music Hall.

George Henschel was the first conductor, and 60 pieces responded to

his baton. Mr. Henschel gave away to Wilhelm Gericke for the season of 1884-85, and in this latter year the Music Hall corporation sold the famous pipe organ to the New England Conservatory of Music.

Celebrated ever since, the widely known "Pop Concerts" began in 1885 as "Promenade Concerts," and the old hall was given greater fame by Theodore Parker who preached there on many Sundays. But the directors of the Boston Music Hall Corporation glimpsed the development of Boston and in the Back Bay they saw through the coming years the making of a new city, one to which the forward thinking would involuntarily turn so the hall of many musical memories and triumphs was abandoned and classic Symphony built in what has so greatly become the Acropolis of Boston.

## AS LATE AS 1883 BOYS FISHED IN THE TIDAL WATERS NEAR SYMPHONY HALL



When This Picture Was Taken About 48 Years Ago the Boston Storage Warehouse Was "Out in the Country." Massachusetts Avenue Runs Along in Front of the Warehouse and the Tidewater in the Foreground's Now Occupied by Apartment Houses and Stores.

## HORTICULTURAL HALL ADDED FLOWERS TO ARTS IN BACK BAY

Three Times Has This Organization Moved in Establishing Present Building at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues

Horticultural Hall, home of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, scene of hundreds of inspirational and noteworthy floral exhibitions, is the third building the organization, which was established Feb. 24, 1829, has erected and occupied.

Each time the roots were plowed up for another transplanting, the thrifty society benefited handsomely financially. The transplantings of the Horticultural Society never took place until the urge of expanding business made the various sites too valuable for the society to hold longer to its advantage. In other words—it was cheaper to sell and to remove than to remain.

First building the Horticultural Society occupied was in School Street. This was in 1845 and that structure cost \$37,632.72. In 1860 the School Street building, the site for which had been rapidly growing in value, was sold for \$69,453. Then, three years later, the society bought the Montgomery House in Tremont Street for \$103,000 and built a second hall, this one costing \$246,889, with furnishings.

**Begins Library and Museum**  
It was during the time that the society was occupying its Tremont Street hall that the collecting of

books, paintings and statues for its famous library and museum began. Business surged around its home again, and the society finding that it, too, was outgrowing its famous Tremont Hall, sold it in 1908 for \$600,000. Plans for a third Horticultural Hall had already been made, and the spacious and somewhat strikingly severe building was erected on one of the great vantage sites in the then new and promising Back Bay at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues.

The latest home of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was dedicated in November of 1901, but on May 25, before the structure had been completed, the first flower show uptown had been held, and had proved that the people would go to the Back Bay as readily as to Tremont Street if the attraction but warranted.

The present and third Horticultural Hall was designed by Wheelwright & Haven, and cost \$515,000, including the land. Again business surges around it. Today, while there

is no talk among the officials of the society about removal and rebuilding of Horticultural Hall, there is no doubt that the location at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues would bring an amount of money which would make all former buildings and removals appear as very small transactions indeed.

**First Flower Show a Notable One**  
That first flower show in the present building in May of 1901 is declared to have been a most remarkable exhibition, and one the like of which Boston had never seen surpassed if not equaled. That display was carried out under the direction of Prof. C. S. Sargent, assisted by Miss Beatrix Jones of New York City.

George Robert White, who left within five years an estate of some \$5,000,000 for the benefit of Boston's citizens, in 1908, gave the Horticultural Society \$7500, with directions that the interest from this donation, later increased to \$10,000 by another benefaction, be expended in having a gold medal made and cast each year for bestowal "for eminent service in horticulture."

John K. M. L. Farquhar and James Farquhar, in 1912, superintended and directed the putting on at Horticultural Hall of a unique Italian garden

Everything in  
**LEATHER  
GOODS**  
for Everybody

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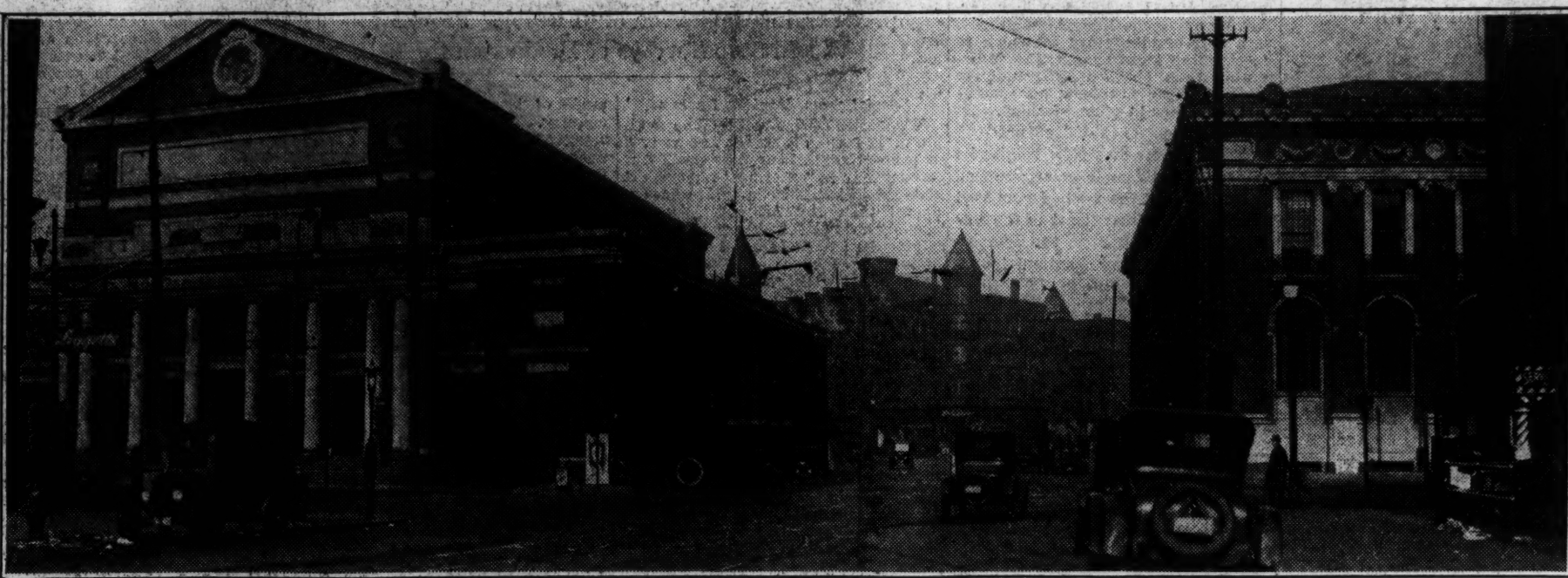
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The NEW  
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WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT.  
ALSO THE ORTHOPHONIC  
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Fada  
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**DUNPHY**  
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THIS IS A DULL MOMENT ON A VERY BUSY AND ARTISTIC CORNER OF OLD WESTCHESTER PARK



Massachusetts Avenue at Huntington Avenue. On the Left is Symphony Hall; Horticultural Hall is on the Right and in the Middle Distance Are the Buildings of the Boston Storage Warehouse Company

## MODERN CAFETERIA COMES TO AVENUE

**Newer Type of Restaurant Keeps Pace With Demands**  
Typical of the modernization of Massachusetts Avenue is the Georgian Cafeteria, near Boylston Street, where hundreds of diners can be accommodated at one time, due to the self-service system. Here the patron may see, attractively displayed, dishes typical of those which he will receive when he places his orders as, tray in hand, he moves along the serving counters. The menu is posted in form easy to read, together with the cost of the various dishes.

The luncheon procured, the customer goes to a white, glass-topped table, at which comfortable, leather-covered chairs invite comfort while the good things on the tray are enjoyed.

The Georgian Cafeteria standard and method are so popular here that there are nine such places in Greater Boston, the latest being that recently installed on Huntington Avenue. Recalling gone days in the restaurant business, one of the officials said: "We thank prohibition as a great help to our success in business in Boston."

## MERCHANTS UNITE TO IMPROVE AVENUE

The Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, an important factor in the development of this section, is broadening the scope of its



JOSEPH H. BRENNAN

activities and its membership has seen a corresponding expansion.

The executive committee of the association comprises Charles W. Danker, Joseph A. Di Pesa, Morris Ellis, Edward E. Ginsburg, Henry Halper, John J. Kelly, Edward D. Martin, Ashley Mills, Myer Moskow, Julius L. Price, and Samuel Samuels. The president is Joseph H. Brennan, with Mr. Ginsburg, vice-president, and Mr. Halper, treasurer.

## STORAGE HOUSE MUTE WITNESS TO MANY CHANGES

Buttressed and Towered Building Watched West Chester Park Transform

For more than 45 years have the castellated walls, the fortress-like buttresses and the towering ramparts of the Boston Storage Warehouse Company stood stern citadel of the fortunes of Massachusetts and Westland Avenues. Twelve years before old West Chester Park gave way to Massachusetts Avenue, was constructed this massive structure so like an ancient fortification.

When first rose the mammoth building along Massachusetts Avenue, constructed before modern efficiency had bethought the utilization of the few square feet of now precious land caused by the offset by that this viceroy of shops which holds the eye for the unusual, the tides backed up the waters of the Atlantic to Massachusetts Avenue and the dancing wavelets threw their flickering glints along the broad and silent walls.

And long after the buttressed addition toward the west had been built for the growing demands of the storage plant, Westland Avenue might well have been termed "Wasteland Way," for no buildings but the warehouse and the Westland Apartment hinted the residential street so soon to come.

Local lore has it that the central structure on the corner of the avenue and street was built originally as an apartment house but that it had anticipated such a demand by so many years that it was sold and converted into the first building of the Boston Storage Warehouse Company. In those days Dr. Temple's residence stood where now the Chimes Spa occupies the first floor of a modern structure while across the avenue, neighbors to the Temple family had their domicile. Where now are Symphony and Horticultural Halls, the contractors dumped earth and ashes to fill the sunken marshes.

"One actually forgets those days, so different are they from what we now have," said Edward L. Wingate, the manager of the storage warehouses. "Of course those pictures recall it all, and it hasn't been half so long ago as it seems. It must be that the rush of business today is so engrossing that soon the recollection of what was so recently is washed from the thought."

"There is no doubt that the Boston Storage Warehouse Company plant has no rival in this part of the town as a genuine landmark, both as regards its type of structure and the convenience and necessity it supplied to the community when such propositions were but in bud."

"It Does Make a Difference Where You Eat and What You Eat"

**THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS**

256 Huntington Avenue  
142 Massachusetts Avenue

Boylston Street at Washington  
4 Brattle Square, Quincy House  
Quick Bite No. 1—31 Brattle Street  
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BOSTON

In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street and  
1420 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square

**LOEW'S  
STATE  
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Home of

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Stage Attractions

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State Concert Orchestra of 40

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PHILIP SPITALNY, Conductor

Continuous Performance 12 A. M. to 11 P. M.

**FINE ARTS  
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CAPACITY 700

**"Very Best Quality"**

—Our Policy for 40 Years

For 40 years we have supplied Back Bay families with food products. Never in all these years have we deviated from the policy of "Very Best Quality." That is probably the chief reason for the success and growth of our store. That is the reason why our customers' list reads like a social register.

Our store is one of the pioneers on Massachusetts Avenue. For 30 years we have been in our present location. For 40 years we have been in business.

**RHODES BROS. CO.**

174 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON  
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**Mrs. Garrett**  
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Incorporated  
BOYLSTON STREET AT MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE  
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REMEMBER—For the Spring Holidays start right by getting the best in Candy, Ice Cream and Sodas and delightful good things to eat at all hours.



## MOVE MADE TO PROMOTE HOME SALE FOR NEW ENGLAND GOODS

New England Council to Study Problem of Why Wares Made Elsewhere Compete Successfully With Equal Domestic Articles

The New England Council will begin at once its study of the sale in New England of New England-made goods in competition with similar goods made elsewhere, it is announced by A. Lincoln Fline, chairman of the council's research committee.

This follows the action of the council at its quarterly meeting at Portland, March 26, in authorizing the project and making an appropriation to cover expenses. Sanford E. Thompson, president of the engineering firm of Thompson & Light Company, Inc. of Boston, will have charge of the field work for the committee.

In explaining the plan and purpose of the New England Council's investigations, Mr. Fline said: "The proceedings at the New England conference at Worcester last fall brought forth the criticism that some New England industries are failing to keep up with the most modern methods in marketing and in adapting their production to local demands. The complaint was also made, as it has been made before and since, that New England wholesale and retail distributors do not buy goods of New England manu-

facture to the extent that they might, and that they actually give preference, in some lines at least, to goods made elsewhere.

**Products to Be Studied**

"After several weeks of study, the research committee of the council decided to approach the problem by making an inquiry into the proportionate sales of New England goods in the New England market, in comparison with sales of similar goods made elsewhere. Such an inquiry, the committee believes, will not only bring out the actual facts of conditions in the New England market, but will also throw much light on the production and marketing methods of New England industries in comparison with those of competing industries elsewhere.

"A small number of typical New England products that face keen competition in our home market will be selected for the first study. The proportionate sales of these products will be ascertained if possible over a period of years, and it is hoped that only their present status in the New England market, but the trend, upward or downward, in recent years.

"In case of a downward trend, effort will be made to find out the

reasons for the lessened demand for the New England articles. The committee intends to make directly available to the industries all information gathered in this way.

"The committee realizes that for many of our industries the New England field is but a small part of their total market. It is believed, however, that by using the New England area as a sort of laboratory in which to develop the facts sought, the information thus obtained will indicate the marketing problems our manufacturers face in other sections.

**First Approach of Its Kind**

"Never before has New England's industrial problem been approached in this way. If the method proposed is successful with respect to the few products to be studied, the committee hopes that New England industries will make similar researches on their own account. It is only as each industry in New England prospers that New England as a whole can prosper and hold its important place as an industrial area, and none but the industries themselves can work out their individual problems."

The other members of the research committee of the New England Council are: Charles Ault, Ault-Williamson Shoe Company, Auburn, Me.; Milvan A. Dickinson, New England Box Company, Keene, N. H.; Robert E. Healy, Holden & Healy, attorneys-at-law, Burlington, Vt.; David Daly, president Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; Harry B. Knight, vice-president and general manager, Southern New England Telephone Company, New Haven, Conn.

## TARIFF'S ADMINISTRATION CENSURED BY COMMISSIONER

Vice-Chairman Charges Party Bias and "Legalistic" Interpretation in Application of "Flexible" Provision—Would Stop Surveys of Production Costs

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The flexible tariff law as it stands and as it is at present administered by the Tariff Commission is "an almost impossible, straight-jacket statute," it was declared today by Alfred P. Dennis, vice-chairman of the commission, testifying before the special committee of investigation.

In one of the most vigorous attacks yet made on the tariff commission, Mr. Dennis characterized that body as lacking efficiency, independence, and a world view of economic questions. Denying that it has been "packed" by President Coolidge, he asserted that it is nevertheless dominated by the majority members led by Thomas O. Marvin, chairman.

Mr. Dennis's decisions on important matters are invariably backed up by Commissioners Henry H. Glasie, Edgar B. Brossard, and A. H. Baldwin, he said, who combine to "overwhelm the minority members of the commission."

**Alleged Political Bias**

Mr. Dennis based his charges of inefficient administration of the tariff law upon alleged political bias of members of the commission, their strict "legalistic" interpretation of the flexible tariff provision, and the long delay in making reports on tariff changes to the President. Discussion among commission members is an "unending, tantalizing waste of time," leading to unexplained delays in the reports of the commission, he said.

There have been only 12 changes in duty recommended in 3 1/2 years, at an expense to the public of between \$700,000 and \$800,000, Mr. Dennis asserted. "The report on the tariff change proposed on March 19, 1925, when the application for relief by the domestic dairy industry was made, to 1926. It could have been sent to the President in the fall of 1925."

Mr. Dennis thought that the flexible tariff provision, if administered by "the right type of men," could be

made of inestimable benefit to the country. He disagreed with statements of former witnesses that it was upsetting to business. By providing for correction of specific inequalities between the periods of general tariff revision it lengthens these periods and obviates the necessity for the general revisions which do upset business because they affect all commodities, he said.

**Constructive Advice**

Stating that he desired to bring constructive advice to the commission, Mr. Dennis said that interpretation of the flexible tariff, in a less strictly "legalistic" fashion would eliminate many of the evils attendant upon its present administration. Subdivision C of section 315 authorizes the commission to bring other factors than cost of production to the attention of the President, as a basis for rate revisions, but the commission has practically ignored this provision, and has based its recommendations solely upon production costs here and abroad, he said.

Mr. Dennis objected particularly to the method of making production costs of the domestic and foreign industry in any specific case the sole criterion of recommendations for rate changes. He is opposed to sending agents to the Tariff Commission to obtain production costs, where they are engaged in an "uphill job" in doing what we would not permit the agents of a foreign country to do in the United States."

## BOSTON SALARY EQUITY SOUGHT

Mayor Nichols Orders Survey for Economies as Well as for Adjustments

Classification according to employment, responsibility, and attainments of the thousands of employees of the city of Boston directly under the administration of Mayor Nichols is to begin at once. The object is equitable salary adjustments according to systematic business methods, and the program is to be in charge of a special committee of seven of the municipality's outstanding officials.

A report, covering the entire subject of adjusting salaries, group by group, with many possible savings to the taxpayer as well as merited advance in compensation to deserving employees, is expected to be handed to Mayor Nichols next November.

Today the payroll of the city amounts to more than \$17,000,000. Mayor Nichols has realized from the beginning of his administration that compensations have not been equitably based, and when he was preparing the budget of appropriations for this year he said that he proposed to make a systematic and thorough study of this all-important problem in time for adjustment and operation next year.

**Study Costs of Living**

In making the study, it is asserted at City Hall that the cost of living, together with the relation of compensation to the taxpayer as well as merit, is a prime consideration to which the committee will address itself. What other cities pay for similar services as compared with Boston's compensation will also be taken into account.

The fact that the city laborers will, from June 1, receive \$5 a day instead of \$4.50 as formerly, is to be taken into account for the increased draft on the treasury will be about \$200,000, and next year when the entire 12 months are reckoned, \$400,000. The city laborers were the only group to receive an increase this year.

The sliding scale of compensation which applies to the police department, the firemen and the inspectors, has been an inconsiderable group in numbers, adding \$100,000 to the present budget.

**Group Equalizations**

Group increases and equalizations for chief clerks, division engineers, and other officials in higher employments where responsibility is pressing and continuous will be one of the first things to be approached by the Mayor's salary adjustment committee, which consists of Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner; Charles L. Carr, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission; Joseph M. B. Chalmers, chairman of the City Hospital; William P. Long, deputy park commissioner; Bernard J. Kelley, chief clerk in the department of public works; Wilfred J. Doyle, assistant city clerk; and Gilbert M. Harbilly, secretary of the Boston City Planning Board.

Few raises in salaries were made in the present city budget, due to the fact that the Mayor preferred to consider the laborers, who, he said in his inaugural, were clearly underpaid. He did not believe the taxpayers could justify, in fairness to the city, the pay roll until the proposed higher tax rate had disposed of certain heavy obligations.

That there may be considerable saving to the city through systematic grouping of employees and salary adjustments is entirely likely, though to what extent is a matter of conjecture. Certainly, it is probable that hereafter when a vacancy occurs at the head of a group, to whom a larger salary is paid, there will cease to be promotion all along the line with consequent advances in compensation. Hereafter it is probable that the vacancy will be filled and compensations for the year remain as stipulated in the budget for the current year.

Today a group representing certain organized activities in labor walked on the Mayor and asked him to raise the compensation for skilled laborers as well as certain of the women employed by the city. The Mayor promised to give the request earnest consideration.

## MAINE GOVERNOR FOR POWER ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

is estimated, over \$10,000,000 for transmission lines alone and carrying 3,000,000 kilowatt hours a year to industries in southern New England, which would to some extent necessarily be dependent upon these sources of supply, would be carried out if all this power was subject to recapture at any time the citizens of Maine might elect, and the great transmission lines themselves made useless, as this investment be thrown away or earnings thereof be paid by the citizens of Maine.

**Three-Quarters in Maine**

"The water power available in New England is 4,000,000 kilowatt hours in an average year, and of this total it is estimated that 3,000,000 kilowatt hours would be generated in Maine, and could be delivered to industries at cost of approximately 1 cent per kilowatt hour.

"It would clearly appear, however, that any transmission must depend upon a long-term contract to provide proper protection to the industries concerned.

"We are in a revolutionary period in the electrical world. Two years ago we were told by proponents of export in Maine that our water powers were of negligible value and that Canadian power would soon be flowing into New England and then all chance of development of Maine's power would be lost.

"The Canadian policy most concerned has now reversed its attitude to their attitude by entirely prohibiting export of power for exactly the same considerations that have influenced the citizens of Maine.

"Confiscated electrical companies have definitely and voluntarily adopted the policy of not crossing the state line in order to avoid any possibility of federal interference.

"In this period of economic and legal flux in the electrical world it seems to me that it would be very unwise for Maine now to change the policy which it has upheld for 16 years.

"My conclusions have been formed as a result of conversation on this subject during the last few months with Owen D. Young of the General

## EASTER MONDAY AT WHITE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

them with their children, grouped as in a proscenium box. When Mrs. Coolidge, who was dressed in white, brought her white collier out, the children were enraptured and the mother smiled blandly at his mistress's cry. "What is it all about, dear lady?"

Now and then Mrs. Coolidge would lean over the rail and nod and smile and the children would return the greeting in kind. A few of them having a friend at their elbow, were taken up to the portico and permitted to view the party from there, also to shake hands with Mrs. Coolidge and pat the collier.

Of course, that was a wonderful adventure, but the democracy of the lawn, the rough and tumble of leveled ranks and the joy of cracking eggs, of exchanging a canary on a string for a taffy apple, of eluding guardship and being perfectly at home in the White House grounds was what really counted.

Later in the day the Marine Band played. Shucks! What was that? The real fun was over and children were talking it over in a thousand homes.

**HARDING HOME IS MUSEUM**

MARION O., April 2 (Special Correspondence).—The Harding residence, from which the former President's famous front porch political campaign was conducted, has just been converted into a temporary museum where relics and mementoes given the Hardings during their stay at Washington, are being displayed. More than two carloads of gifts had been in storage here the last two years and the home is being used until property for permanent museum can be obtained. The corner stone for the Harding Memorial is to be laid May 30. Officers of the association plan to complete the memorial and have it ready for dedication on Nov. 2, the anniversary of Mr. Harding.

## REPUBLICANS IN MAINE GATHER

State Convention Expected to Support Dry Law and Act on Water Power

PORTLAND, Me., April 5 (AP).—Republicans from all over the State are arriving in this city today for their biennial state convention on Tuesday. Headquarters are at the Fairmont Hotel, and the spacious lobbies of that ancient hostelry are thronged with the crowd mulling its way about, and visiting the reception room of Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, who is a candidate for re-nomination at the June primaries; Major Arthur I. Thayer of Bangor, his announced opponent, Senator Frederick Hale and candidates for state offices.

The platform committee plank, it is understood, will declare for enforcement of the liquor prohibition law, as it did two years ago, but there is said to be a possibility that the resolutions committee will be asked to declare against any modification of the Volstead Act.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the committee to endorse the Maher resolve, passed by the last Legislature, to forbid distribution after 1930 of State funds for sectarian or religious purposes. This proposed amendment to the Constitution comes up for ratification by the people in September.

Export of hydroelectric current is a subject which has received much attention at the hands of value committees, it being proposed by those interested that transmission of power beyond the State lines be permitted. This is now prohibited by the Federal Law. William Tudor Gardiner of Gardiner, a prominent contractor and Republican gubernatorial nomination two years hence, will preside as temporary chairman, and deliver the keynote speech, after the convention has been called to order by Daniel F. Field of Portland, president of the State Committee. Another forenoon speaker will be Mrs. James E. Tilgham of Cambridge, Mass.

The platform will be up for consideration at the afternoon session, when it will be reported by the Resolutions Committee to be appointed by the various county delegations. The delegates also will listen to an address by Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio on national affairs.

## STATE GRAND ARMY DELEGATES ARRIVE

Representatives from Massachusetts posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are arriving in Boston for the fifty-ninth annual two-day encampment of the Massachusetts department to be held in Faneuil Hall tomorrow.

The convention will be opened tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock by Henry N. Comey, commander of the State department. At this session written reports from the assistant adjutant-general, assistant quartermaster general, and other staff officers will be read, and a move made previous to the adjournment of the two-day session at which Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols, John B. Inman, national commander, and high-ranking army and navy officers are expected to be present.

## ANOTHER MILITIA PAY BILL HEARD

Towns and Cities Seek Right to Pay Employees While Serving in Camp

Permission for cities and towns to pay their employees while they are serving in the organized militia was asked today in a hearing before the Massachusetts House of Representatives' Committee on Rules.

Last week Governor Fuller vetoed a bill granting similar authority to the city of Springfield on the ground that since many private employees do not receive such compensation, undue preference would be shown public employees by passage of the act.

The bill was introduced on petition of the Massachusetts department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is designed to facilitate recruiting.

James B. Casey, Representative from Cambridge, a member of the "veterans' organization" referred to by the Governor's action and said that it would be well for the Legislature to pass the bill, even if they knew that the Executive would veto it. If the Governor knew of the efforts which National Guard officers are required to make in order to recruit men, said the representative, he would not veto legislation of this kind.

Many private employees receive compensation from their employers while on militia duty, he said, and recruiting officers make every effort to induce private companies to pay their workers at such times. The State should set the example, he said.

Joseph J. Gannon, representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars, pointed out that Cambridge and Boston pay their employees who serve in the National Guard. The bill under discussion should be passed, he said, so that these cities, as well as any others which might follow the example, will have a law to support them.

Clarence S. Luitwiler, Representative from Newton, also in favor of the bill, said he thought the passage of the bill would be a step in the right direction. There was no opposition.

## HEATH HEN PROTECTION WILL BE REPORTED ON

Fortified by observations which he is now making at the Heath Hen Reservation on Martha's Vineyard, Prof. Alfred O. Gross, biologist of Bowdoin College, will read his report of the annual health hen census and other findings with respect to the campaign in behalf of conservation of the birds at a public meeting, Friday, April 9, at 2 p. m., in the State House. The meeting is called by the Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England, Inc.

"The work of observation and conservation has been carried on by Edward F. McLeod, warden of the reservation, and Allan Kennistown, superintendent of the State Ornithological Department. Moving pictures taken recently will be shown by Arthur L. Clark, chairman of the health hen committee of the federation, and information will be given regarding the co-operative effort of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, and the Department of Conservation. Upon all this information, and particularly upon the expert conclusions reached by Professor Gross the federation will base its activities in behalf of the health hen for the coming year.

## ACCOUNTANTS TO GET PREPARATION COURSE

A problem review course in preparation for the coming certified public accountants' examination will begin tomorrow at 6 p. m. in Room 15, State House, under the auspices of the State University Extension. Charles F. Rittenhouse will be the instructor.

This series of eight lessons will give practice in working out accounting problems of the type given in recent examinations for certified public accountants' certificates in this and other states. Lectures and assigned work for outside preparation will relate to advanced phases of accounting theory and practice among which will be partnership accounts, mergers, holding companies, reorganization accounting, consolidations, actuarial problems, bankruptcy, executor and trustee accounting and income tax.

## Wanted—Railroad to Take Over Southern New England Charter

Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce Seeks Legislative Authority to Act as Agent Until It Can Be Sold

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5 (AP).—The Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce is endeavoring to find a railway which will take over the charter of the Southern New England Railroad, formed to extend the Grand Trunk system to this city. In the meantime officials and municipalities of the State are urging early completion of the line, or restoration of the right of way to its former owners.

In 1912 the Southern New England Railroad, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, began operations to connect Palmer, Mass., with the southern terminus of the Southern Vermont Railway, with Providence. The purpose was to give the Grand Trunk, through its subsidiary, the Central Vermont, a Providence-Montreal line and to make this city one of the winter sports centers of Montreal.

About \$8,000,000 spent

The right of way from Palmer to Providence, a distance of 85 miles, is lined with cuts, embankments and crumbling masonry. About \$8,000,000 has been expended on the work, and it is estimated that about \$6,000,000 more would be required to complete it.

The work was suspended during the World War and during that period the Grand Trunk system became part of the Canadian National Railways, owned by the Canadian Government. It has been charged here that political pressure had been brought to bear in Canada to prevent completion of a link which would make Providence a competitor of Canadian ports, but Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, has maintained that the Grand Trunk was compelled to abandon the project through inability to finance it. He has further stated that if any railway were wished to complete the line, he would be willing to enter into an operating arrangement in order to save the Providence-Montreal route.

Members of the foreign and domestic commerce commission have applied to the Legislature for an extension of the Southern New England charter which expires July 1. They also have applied for the right to incorporate themselves so as to take over the charter, which it can be sold to some railroad which will complete the line.

Mention has been made by the commission of two railways which might be possible purchasers of the charter. These are reported to be the Canadian Pacific and the New York Central. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway has denied that his line is interested, but there has been a New York Central declaration by which the New York Central proposed line would connect at Palmer with the Boston & Albany, part of the New York Central system. Several days ago receivers were named by the federal court at the instance of the Southern New England Railroad, and the line now is out of Canadian hands.

**Renewed Agitation**

The action of the commission has renewed the agitation for the immediate building of the railroad or the restoration of the right-of-way. The right-of-way, a cash running across the northern part of the State, is described by many town and city heads as an obstacle to land and municipal development. Mayor Gainer of Providence has contended that it is a barrier to sewage and water projects. The Providence city council has endorsed the recommendations made to the Legislature by the commission on foreign and domestic commerce. Jesse H. Metcalf, United States Senator from Rhode Island, has been keenly interested in the project and has recently held several conferences on the matter.

"Personally I feel some resentment," he said, "against the Canadians, who on promises of building a line, came down into New England and practically devastated the region lying within the right-of-way acquired. It seems to me that they should be compelled to pay damages to the cities and towns that have been injured by their operations."

"It appears now that they are unable or unwilling to carry farther a project upon which millions of dollars have been spent, and which, I believe, would have been of benefit to the State of Rhode Island, and to the railroad operating the finished line."

"My belief is that steps should be taken at once to safeguard the interests of the State in every way possible."

## \$13,150,000 FOR SCHOOLS BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

point, the city, the figure was placed at \$231,000. The city desires to borrow \$225,000 of this. Immediate action is necessary, he said, as the Housing Corporation has notified the city that payment must be made within a month, the bill being now a year overdue.

Robert Watson, president of the United States Housing Corporation, said that it was no part of the function of the Federal Government to erect this school building, that it was done out of a spirit of magnanimity. It agreed to the appraisal of the building later by contractors picked by the city. That appraisal, he said, showed that the school was then valued at more than cost. The contract, however, was that the price should be paid, up to actual cost. It was on one of the few buildings, he said, that was erected without in the appropriation, without extra.

The Housing Corporation had been a reliable Santa Claus to Quincy, he declared. There was no moral obligation to build the school; it was given rent free to the city, and it is up to the city to carry out its obligation. Asked if it were possible to shade the price, he said that because there was some ambiguity in the contracts regarding the buying of the land, the corporation was willing to settle the bill for \$225,000.

**LANDING FIELD AT POMONA**

POMONA, Calif., March 29 (Special Correspondence).—One of the air mail landing fields to be built along the route of the Salt Lake-Los Angeles line will be constructed in Pomona, according to a recent announcement.

## DEPOSITS' RATIO TO CAPITAL RISING IN NEW ENGLAND BANKS

Results of Detailed Study of Costs and Profits for 1925 Reported by Frederic H. Curtiss, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

Results of a detailed study of operating costs and profits in 1925 of banks in the New England district grouped according to size and character of business, were made known today by Frederic H. Curtiss, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

"Since the capital structure varies widely from bank to bank, a comparison between net earnings or net profits, and capital funds (combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits) means little," Mr. Cur-

	(97 banks)	(40 banks)	(36 banks)
Size: Gross loans and investments	\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000	Over \$10,000,000
Size: Typical bank	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Assets: Total assets	\$3,300,000	\$7,000,000	\$17,000,000
Income: Total income	\$178,200	\$378,000	\$850,000
Income: All other earnings	\$125,000	\$260,000	\$500,000
Income: Gross earnings	\$138,000	\$260,000	\$500,000
Income: Salaries and wages	\$25,700	\$50,000	\$100,000
Income: Interest on deposits	\$23,500	\$45,000	\$90,000
Income: Interest on loans	\$11,000	\$22,000	\$44,000
Income: Total current expenses	\$145,200	\$305,000	\$600,000
Income: Net earnings (before losses)	\$33,000	\$73,000	\$150,000
Income: Net earnings (after losses)	\$28,000	\$63,000	\$125,000
Income: Net profits (before taxes)	\$28,000	\$63,000	\$125,000
Income: Net profits (after taxes)	\$26,000	\$59,000	\$119,000
Income: Other ratio:			
Income: Net earnings to capital funds (a)	10.7	10.3	11.2
Income: Net profits to capital funds (a)	8.5	8.4	8.8
Income: Net earnings to capital funds (b)	1.4	1.4	1.3
Income: Net profits to capital funds (b)	1.4	1.4	1.3
Income: Capital funds	\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$17,000,000
Income: Deposits	\$2,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$17,000,000
Income: Time deposits, to gross deposits	47.0	47.0	30.0

(a) Consists of capital, surplus and undivided profits. (b) Indicated less than 1%.

## Japanese Children's Festivals Portrayed at Doll Exhibition

Playthings Show Boys and Girls of the Orient Are Much Like Boys and Girls of Boston—Toys Are Works of Art and Heirlooms

Girls and boys of Boston visiting the presentation of the girls' and boys' festivals of Japan in Perkins Hall, 294 Boylston Street, which opened Saturday with a private view, and today to the public, are finding that essentially girls and boys of Japan are very much like the girls and boys of Boston, and that is what the exhibition, in the main, is intended to do.

A gift from citizens of Osaka and Kyoto, Japan, started on its way to Boston weeks ago with a ceremony by school children, who succeeded in delivering its message of friendship and good will, and there was inaugurated on Saturday a movement to send a return gift to the children of Japan, a collection of choice dolls such as American children use; dolls dressed as American girls and boys, or as their favorite characters in history or fiction, Little Red Riding Hood, Little Boy Blue, and other such characters, and boys of Boston like to play with.

**Dolls and Playthings**

The exhibition consists of dolls and other playthings such as are to be found in a Japanese home at the time of the girls' festival on March 3, and playthings which nature the boys' festival on May 5. Tiny Japanese girls are there in costume to give greater reality to the scene and Japanese students at Greater Boston colleges and schools tell the story of the two festivals.

The celebration of the girls' festival begins a fortnight preceding March 3. The shops which deal in feminine playthings are like gay carnivals, rich in dolls of all varieties and colors, utensils for the dolls' household sweetmeats, candies, and other delicacies, dear to the heart of children the world over. What with entertainments, visits to the shops and parties, one day tumbles over the other, but finally comes the great day, when the proud possessors exhibit their dolls.

Special booths or shelves are prepared in the parlors of each home to hold the playthings. Some of the dolls are the home's most valued heirlooms, that have been guarded by generations after generations, and handed down from mother to daughter.

**The Time Most Enjoyed**

Perhaps the time most enjoyed by the child is the coming of darkness when lights are placed to best set off the dolls, and the elders gather to recite tale after tale of gallant deeds of ancestors of the family and of heroes of Japan.

Some of the finest of the world's works in the art of toy-making can be found in these collections. The beauty with which their makers have endowed the dolls, the delicacy of their artistry, have spurred collectors to gather the gems of the workers of the past for private and public museums.

One doll popular in the collections is that of the Empress Jingo. It is a tribute to the home of practically all boys. She is one of Japan's most heroic figures and dates back to the third century.

**Symbolism of the Carp**

Another feature of the boys' festival is the carp. Every mother who has a son erects a bamboo pole in front of the home for the purpose of catching the carp. As many as 1000 carp are sometimes caught and the carp are then used as a symbol of good luck and prosperity.

and playthings was sent to Miss Jessie M. Sherwood in appreciation of the work she has done in bringing about better understanding and friendship between the people of the United States and Japan, and for Japanese students in Boston. The exhibition is given under the auspices of the Business Women's Club of Boston. The exhibition will open with an address and music each afternoon at 4 p. m. and every evening at 8 p. m. through April 17. Boston Rotary Club is to be a special guest this evening.

## Music in Boston

**Bach Chamber Recital**

One of the most interesting concerts of the season took place in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon when a group of young musicians joined in a recital of Bach chamber music. Bruce Simonds, pianist; George Brown, cellist; Dorothy Brewster Comstock and Mariana Lowell, violins; Anna Gould, viola; and Curleton Sprague Smith, flute, made up the ensemble, which Francisco Oliver of the Boston Symphony Orchestra rounded out by playing the double bass.

The lighted candles placed on the stage, the brightly colored gowns of the young women lent an informal air of charm which seldom graces Jordan Hall. For this revival of Bach music, however, it seemed fitting and appropriate. In other cities Bach's new technique of fashionable composition, but Boston has not fallen in readily with the current trend. Indeed, with the exception of two recitals by Harold Samuel, no other program of recitals has consisted entirely of his works.



# Heightening of Sky Line to Be Next Step in Section's Business Expansion

## CENTRAL DEPOT FOR S. S. PIERCE

Grocery Firm's New Building Will House Special Store for Motorists

Just as the first S. S. Pierce store on the corner of Tremont and Court Streets, Boston, was in the center of its delivery area, so now the lineal descendant, the "S. S. Pierce Company General," on Brookline Avenue between Governor Square and Audubon Road, with its own rail spur, and housing the new store for motorists which will be opened Thursday, is so located as to be in most direct contact with all its delivery areas.

Out Brookline Avenue lie the roads to Dedham, Milton, Quincy and the South Shore. Out Beacon Street are Brookline, Newton Center, Needham and Wellesley. Out Commonwealth Avenue Brighton, Watertown, Newton, Waltham and Weston. Across the Charles, by roads quickly accessible to the three bridges near the center, lie Medford, Winchester, Arlington, Belmont, Lynn, Salem and the North Shore.

In 1831, Samuel S. Pierce found the wheelbarrow which he borrowed from the Brattle Street Church sufficient for the demands of his delivery service. Then there were no telephones, and groceries, save barrels of flour and molasses, were ordinarily carried home by the shopper.

### The Hand-Cart Era

Through the hand-cart era and the horse-and-wagon age—S. S. Pierce, by the way, introducing the first horse and wagon grocery delivery in Boston—and the still thriving motor period, the delivery demands have steadily grown, until with the increasing war of competing lorries and flying roadsters it became almost impossible to maintain an extensive delivery system from any of the in-town stores.

Time was, of course, when there was, comparatively speaking, plenty of time and plenty of room to back a team of bays in to the curb on Beacon Street; when Copley Square was "out in the suburbs," no insoluble problems confronted the S. S. Pierce master of horse. But it stands to reason that the metropolitan firm can allow itself to be pushed gently but firmly farther down the road to Worcester.

The opening of the "central" is a big and far-reaching move. Its six acres of floor space provide ample room for the offices as well as for storage of stock. The centralization of clerical and executive forces at the "central" has not only increased the efficiency of that unit, but it has relieved congestion at the various branches.

### Access to Suburbs

In addition, as already indicated, it gives easy access to all the prominent suburban thoroughfares, but provides ample loading space on its own property to eliminate all the traffic congestion ordinarily caused in loading trucks.

Another feature of the "central" and one which will be greatly appreciated by thousands of commuters, is the street floor store for motorists. It is daily becoming less and less desirable to take a motorcar into the center of the city on shopping trips. Veterans at the job assert that it is cheaper, quicker and less tiring to do shopping on foot or by trolley. Now, however, customers of S. S. Pierce Company can telephone their order to the "central" and call for it on their way to or from the city.

This store for motorists will be opened to the public on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 8, 9 and 10, and on these occasions guides will be furnished to take visitors through the six-story building which houses all the activities of the S. S. Pierce Company central.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 5—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by Gayin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, onto, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., April 5, will be radio-cast by station WMAA, New York City, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, is being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, from the church edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, New York.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 5—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., April 5, will be radio-cast by station KFXP, Colorado Springs, Colo., 250 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 8 p. m., mountain standard time, is being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Colorado Springs, Colo., from the church edifice.

## ARIZONA-PORTO RICAN DEBATORS BREAK EVEN

The University of Arizona debating team which will meet Boston University on April 6 on the question of ratification of the child labor amendment broke even in its two debates with the University of Porto Rico, according to a cablegram received today by Everett W. Lord, dean of the Boston University College of Business Administration.

The Arizona team debated Porto Rico twice, once in English and once in Spanish. The unusual result was that the Arizona team won the debate conducted in Spanish, and the Porto Rico team won that held in English.

## AVENUE BUILDING IS MODERNIZED

Structure at Corner of Dundee Reconstructed for Offices

Another change along Massachusetts Avenue is the modernizing and remodeling of the six-story building at number 206, corner of Dundee Street, which has been refashioned into an office building, complete in all essential respects.

Without and within the change made has been most thorough. The brick walls were cleaned and a terra-cotta buff paint was applied, greatly enhancing the outward appearance of the structure.

The interior of the building was remodeled from the first story to the sixth, re-flooring and recelling being features of the improvement. A modern lighting system was installed and the different floors apportioned into suites of varying size in the building, which is now the property of the Shawmut Real Estate Trust, the realty holding corporation for The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Until the latest change in ownership, the remodeled and restored office building was owned by Reuter & Co. The structure, which in 1924 was sold to the present owners, stood on the Boston assessors' books at a total value of \$235,000, of which the land constituted \$107,300 and the building \$127,700.

The structure is occupied mainly by department offices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. On the first floor at Massachusetts Avenue and Dundee Street, the large double room is to be occupied after May 1 as a Christian Science Reading Room which is to remove from its present location on the second floor of 236 Huntington Avenue.

## SHOE FACTORY REOPENS

HOLBROOK, Mass., April 5 (AP)—The factory of the Brockton Shoe Company, closed last Friday when a strike was ordered by the local executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, reopened today. A few workers returned to their places.

Time was, of course, when there was, comparatively speaking, plenty of time and plenty of room to back a team of bays in to the curb on Beacon Street; when Copley Square was "out in the suburbs," no insoluble problems confronted the S. S. Pierce master of horse. But it stands to reason that the metropolitan firm can allow itself to be pushed gently but firmly farther down the road to Worcester.

The opening of the "central" is a big and far-reaching move. Its six acres of floor space provide ample room for the offices as well as for storage of stock. The centralization of clerical and executive forces at the "central" has not only increased the efficiency of that unit, but it has relieved congestion at the various branches.

In addition, as already indicated, it gives easy access to all the prominent suburban thoroughfares, but provides ample loading space on its own property to eliminate all the traffic congestion ordinarily caused in loading trucks.

Another feature of the "central" and one which will be greatly appreciated by thousands of commuters, is the street floor store for motorists. It is daily becoming less and less desirable to take a motorcar into the center of the city on shopping trips. Veterans at the job assert that it is cheaper, quicker and less tiring to do shopping on foot or by trolley. Now, however, customers of S. S. Pierce Company can telephone their order to the "central" and call for it on their way to or from the city.

This store for motorists will be opened to the public on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 8, 9 and 10, and on these occasions guides will be furnished to take visitors through the six-story building which houses all the activities of the S. S. Pierce Company central.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 5—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by Gayin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, onto, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., April 5, will be radio-cast by station WMAA, New York City, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, is being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, from the church edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, New York.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 5—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., April 5, will be radio-cast by station KFXP, Colorado Springs, Colo., 250 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 8 p. m., mountain standard time, is being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Colorado Springs, Colo., from the church edifice.

## ARIZONA-PORTO RICAN DEBATORS BREAK EVEN

The University of Arizona debating team which will meet Boston University on April 6 on the question of ratification of the child labor amendment broke even in its two debates with the University of Porto Rico, according to a cablegram received today by Everett W. Lord, dean of the Boston University College of Business Administration.

The Arizona team debated Porto Rico twice, once in English and once in Spanish. The unusual result was that the Arizona team won the debate conducted in Spanish, and the Porto Rico team won that held in English.

## AVENUE BLOCK IS REFURBISHED



Building at 206 Massachusetts Avenue. Renovated Outside and Remodeled Inside

## RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4

hour, 9:15—Joint recital by Edna Bockstein, pianist, and John von Asper, tenor, 9:55—Arlington time signals, 10:—Weather forecast, 10:45—Cliff Ulrich and Charles Myers, 10:50—Joe Zimmerman's Orchestra, 12—Queens Melody Boys.  
WFG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Miles)  
6:30 p. m.—Last-minute news flashes, 6:45—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections), Arthur Shofner, director, 7—Morton dinner music, 7:30—Elks home dinner music, Best Melodion, director, 8—Children's hour, Easter songs, Gamma Sigma Sorority, 8:40—Songs of Scotland, William Uncles, bass, Elka A. Meyer, pianist, 8:55—Safety talk, Norville W. Sharpe Jr., 9—Ambassador Concert Orchestra, Clarence Dougherty, director, 10:30—Studio program, 11—Eddie McKnight's Dance Orchestra.  
WJLT, Philadelphia, Pa. (295 Meters)  
5 p. m.—Talk, auspices Pierce School, 5:15—Sequentennial program, 7:30—Dramatic, 8—Short waves, Charles Shofner, 8:30—Chorus, 9—Theater, 10—Arcadia Dance Orchestra, 10:30—Dance, 11:45—Dance orchestra, "Jimmy" Long, director.  
WCAE, Philadelphia, Pa. (275 Meters)  
7:15 p. m.—Peter Rabbit and the kids, 7:30—Recital by James Davenport, pianist, 8—Helen Haule, violinist, Virginia Klein, pianist, Elia Jaquette Kratz, pianist, Carolyn Thomas, soprano, 8:30—The Hood Boys, 8:45—Elks home dinner music, 9—The Merry Minstrels, 9:30—Kentucky Cardinals, 10:30—Dance, 10:45—Madrigal Mixed Quartet.  
WCAP, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)  
11 p. m.—Specialty Hour  
"Gypsies," from New York City; grand opera, "Carmen," by the WCAP Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Cesare Soderi, from New York City.  
WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (348 Meters)  
8 p. m.—WBAL Sunday Circle, "The Elf Boy Who Discovered the Spring," by John H. Bunker, 8:30—Program, WBAL, 7:30—Organ recital from the church hall of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Frederick D. Weaver, organist, 8—Musical program: Margaret Fulkerson Carlton, soprano; Loyola Carter, violinist; Clara Ascherfeld, pianist; Robert Stidman, baritone; William Miller, pianist, 8:30—Helen Haule, violinist, by John H. Mackall, chairman state roads commission, 9:10—Musical program.  
KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)  
6:45 p. m.—Children's program, 6:50—Dinner concert, 7:15—University of Pittsburgh address; current events, 8:30—Hawkins concert, 8—Light opera hour, 9:30—University of Pittsburgh, 10:30—Talk, 11—Dance orchestra, 12—Dance.  
WJAZ, Buffalo, N. Y. (315 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Joe" Armbruster and his orchestra, 8:30—Recital by Russell Arnhem and his orchestra, 10:30—Program presented by Hamilton A. Dakers of St. Catharines, Ont., 9:30—George Marshall, dulcimer soloist, 11—Descriptive piano recital presented by Ada C. Stettinbenz, 10:30—Lovey program by Jack Bishop and friends, 11—Weather forecast, Vincent Lopez, Stiller dance orchestra, John F. Gunderman at the organ.  
WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Dinner music, 8 to 10—Orchestra selections and program from WJAZ, New York.  
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME  
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Children's hour, 6:15—Dinner concert, 7:45—Farm lecture, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, 8:30—The First Quality Hay, R. F. Crim, 9—University of Minnesota program, 10:30—Weather report and closing grain markets.  
WJW, Cincinnati, O. (322 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Dinner concert, orchestra directed by Robert Visconti, 7:30—Theatrical feature, 7:40—Continuation of concert, 8:15—Program of the Cincinnati orchestra, under the direction of William J. Kopp, soloist, Howard Hartford, 9—Old Kentucky.  
WVAB, Nashville, Tenn. (353 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Alvin Kopp and his orchestra, 8—Popular program, 8:15—Talk on Constructive Americanism, 9—Program under auspices of Robert E. Bentley Post, American Legion, 10:30—Late dance program.  
WVAB, Nashville, Tenn. (353 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Concert by Francis Craig's orchestra, 7—WVAB bedtime story, 8—Program by Mrs. William C. Hall, contralto, and associated artists, 10—Program by Vito Pelletieri's orchestra.  
WBS, Atlanta, Ga. (353 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Program sponsored by Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, 10:45—Georgia Tech Band Tuesday.

## BELGIUM TO RECEIVE HARVARD PROFESSOR

Dr. Harlow Shapley to Lecture at Four Universities

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Paine professor of practical astronomy at Harvard and director of the Harvard College Observatory, has been appointed visiting lecturer to the Universities of Belgium by the Educational Foundation, established by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and will visit the four Belgian universities in April and May of 1926.

After one general lecture in Brussels, Professor Shapley will give a series of three or four lectures at each of the four Belgian universities—Louvain, Liege, Ghent and Brussels. The subjects of the lectures will include: "Evolutionary Aspects of Stellar Variation," "The Dimensions of the Sideral Universe," "The Evolution of Stellar Systems" and "Notes on the Origin of the Earth."

Dr. Shapley is the fourth professor to be appointed to this visiting lecturship in recent years, the others having been Dr. R. A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, who received an honorary degree at Harvard last June, and Prof. Charles Seymour of Yale University. The foundation also provides for the interchange of advanced students between Belgian and American universities.

THESE SCOUTS ALL INDIANS  
TULSA, Okla., March 31 Special Correspondence—There has been organized at the Euche Indian boarding school at Sapulpa, Okla., the county seat of Creek County, the first all-Indian troop of Boy Scouts in this part of the country and perhaps in the United States. Twenty-four of the 32 boys enrolled at the school went on their first all-day hike, taking cooking tests and other elementary work.

THE BACK BAY JEWELER  
Established 1895  
Diamonds  
A Diamond—the gift of all gifts—skillfully mounted—whether it be a pin or a ring—makes the most welcome remembrance.  
For Graduation Gifts  
we have specially mounted in white gold fine selected Diamonds at extremely low prices.  
\$25, \$50, \$65 and up  
230 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE  
BOSTON

NEW HAVEN EXPENSE CALLED "NECESSARY"  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 5 (AP)—Replying to claims made by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the New Haven Railroad made unreasonable expenditures for the maintenance of locomotives in 1922, 1923, and 1924, Edward J. Pearson, president of the New Haven, said: "The repair of locomotives in outside shops, referred to in the recent opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was done because during the strike of the shop employees, the motive power necessarily deteriorated and consequently, with the accumulation of work to be done and the severe winter conditions following, it was necessary in order to carry out our obligations to the public to avail ourselves of outside assistance in addition to the excellent work done by our shops."

WILLIAMS FURNITURE COMPANY  
181 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BACK BAY, BOSTON  
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BOSTON'S GUARANTEED LOW PRICED FURNITURE STORE  
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## BUSINESS TEEMS IN FILLED MARSH

(Continued from Page 1B)

on both sides as far as the eye can see with stores, shops, banks, theaters, and all the kindred activities of successful and confident business!

### Logical for Development

"From what has taken place and is continuing to operate in this great cross-town business highway in the last 15 years, one indeed should be well able to argue that this is the logical district for Boston's greatest business development. It is to direct this movement in the direction it seems best to us to have it tend, to secure for the men and women whose interests are interwoven here for the realization of their ambitions, that our association is working. We are shaping our course to bring about a common purpose among those working for the enhancement of the natural advantages of this commercial course that will make its rightful demands irresistible.

"Interests of other essential pathways of trade and commerce in the Back Bay are of great care to our association. Massachusetts Avenue is strategically situated, as traffic from the north, south, east and west must cross and re-cross this track for trade so admirably situated as to make its future growth an outcome that nothing we see can prevent nor even handicap. This explains our enthusiasm for Massachusetts Avenue. This proves the reason for our confidence in Massachusetts Avenue—the roadway to a future beyond our power to visualize."

### Future Traffic Outlet

"It's the practical and easily-feasible purpose of the improvement association to hasten the time when, as the one 'at a cross-town thoroughfare from north to south, Massachusetts Avenue will be an indispensable asset to the city of Boston as a ready relief for downtown traffic congestion," said Edward E. Ginn, vice-president of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association and a Boston attorney who is interested in real estate improvements.

"Why not? Here is the splendid subway system with its convenience and facility of transportation from the Massachusetts Station to Bowdoin Square and North Station. "The legislative study of additional rapid transit facilities for Metropolitan Boston, cannot, in all reason, overlook Huntington Avenue or an equivalent right of way as the proper route for another subway and when that modernization of transportation is realized, a great underground station at the intersection of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues is assured."

Probably few men whose activities are largely centered in this general area of Boston have had wider or more illuminating experiences than has James Mason Rothwell, realtor, whose offices are in the Newbury Building, commanding the street whose name it bears. Mr. Rothwell's real estate interests are many, and

he is also manager for real properties of great financial importance. "Real estate prices have almost quadrupled in the more active business parts of Massachusetts Avenue, or the old West Chester Park section," he said, "and all this has come about in little more than 15 years. I found this to be the case when I bought property in the avenue between St. Germain and Dundee Streets on the easterly side.

"This was not further back than 1911 or thereabouts, and the auction price put on the real estate which I bought a short time thereafter at private sale was \$6 a foot. Today most realty experts place the figure for property held at about \$25 the foot. That's Massachusetts Avenue in a nutshell as money talks.

Away from the congested downtown district, the Eliot Hotel at Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues, with another branch of the Old Colony Trust Company occupying the greater part of the first floor, will, within a few weeks, open its doors to the public. The new apartment hotel of nine stories and basement will have 103 suites of from one to three rooms. In the basement there will be a hotel dining room, a grill room, a barber shop and new room. The Eliot is located on what was known when the Back Bay was a

marsh as "Gravelly Point." It was there that the old cross dam and the main dam—in present days Beacon Street—came together on the only land not man-made in all that district.

This last piece of undeveloped real estate in the old West Chester Park part of Massachusetts Avenue was taken when John H. Madden of Lynn prepared to build the Eliot Hotel. Actual work of constructing the building was delayed until divers could sink caissons for the 65 supporting columns of concrete which rest on bedrock and support the new apartment hotel.

Directly across Commonwealth Avenue is the Chesterfield, an apartment house which has long been one of the features of Massachusetts Avenue.

On the first floor of the Chesterfield, Sydney Hoffman has long conducted a jewelry unique in its having been conducted there when the Back Bay was far beyond the frontier of modern business. More than a quarter century has Mr. Hoffman dispensed in that exacting social surroundings, choice blooms. He has seen from his growingly attractive store the startling development of Massachusetts Avenue. Distinctly he recalls the gone days when the query was: "How in the world do you manage to run such an up-to-date jewelry establishment away up here in the country?"

Among the women who have taken advantage of the opportunity presented by the rapid development of Massachusetts Avenue is Catherine Gannon, who established a candy and luncheon shop at Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street some four years ago.

And in common with Mr. McMahon, Mr. Gulesian and Mr. Rothwell, he merely smiles, for to him as to the others was given a glimpse of how the mists could rise from a reeking salt marsh and become castles in the air which were to turn to brick and stone through the alchemy of time.

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Who Saw Back Bay Possibilities and Aided Development

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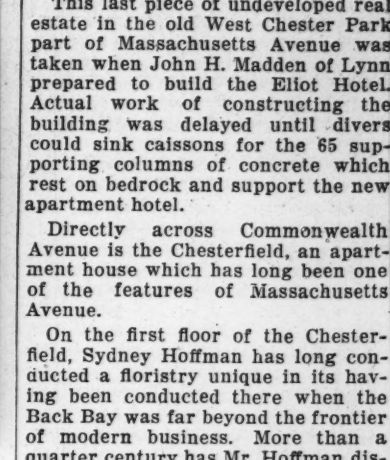
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## RADIO

REGENERATION  
NOT USED IN  
KB-8 RECEIVERSleeper Adaptation of B-D  
Uses Sensitive New  
Donle Tube

Of particular interest in the accompanying article by M. B. Sleeper is the announcement of the new Donle detector tube, for which great things are claimed. We are awaiting some of these tubes for test in our laboratory, and will probably have much more to say about this detector in the near future. We are particularly glad to note that Mr. Sleeper is not neutralizing the first tube in the B-D set, a point of engineering-opinion difference between ourselves and Mr. Sleeper for some time. While the 199 type of tube need not at all be neutralized, we felt that work some positive means of controlling oscillation in the first circuit should be available. Mr. Sleeper now checks us on this point.

When a B. C. L. asks a dealer or set builder to construct a receiving set for him, he generally has uppermost in his mind one specification—the set must be satisfactory in operation and results. An experimenter, on the other hand, generally wants something unusual in the way of operation or design. The non-regenerative Brown-Drake receiver, type KB-8, was designed to meet the requirements of both the B. C. L. and the experimenter.

For the former, the KB-8 has been made irreproachable in operation; that is, there are two adjustments for tuning and that is all, once the rheostats and neutralizing.

For the latter, the set can be tuned quickly, for it requires only two hands, and there are no auxiliary controls to play with and which will cause the set to howl by throwing it into oscillation.

For the experimenter, the set is not open to criticism for its bad manners, either by the operator or his next-door neighbor, who resents so strongly the presence of sets which are tuned by putting the set into oscillation in order to pick up some distant station.

The system of audio frequency amplification is equal to any other, and made doubly satisfactory because distortion cannot be introduced by putting the circuit into the stable condition which is encountered just under the point of oscillation. The current consumption is extremely low, so that good B batteries will give such long life that no one can complain of the cost of the construction is rugged and permanent, precluding the development of loose parts and broken connections.

## New Detector Tube

The experimenter will quickly recognize a number of innovations. Of special importance is the introduction of the Donle detector tube. Harold P. Donle, formerly chief engineer of the Connecticut Telephone and Electric Company and inventor of the Sodiode detector, the most sensitive tube which has ever been made, is now producing the Donle detector tube. This tube operates on a basic idea recently discovered by Mr. Donle, and in a recent series of tests demonstrated a degree of sensitivity which has not been approached previously by any other tube. The electrical characteristics are somewhat similar to the D-21 Sodiode. It does not require a potentiometer, it can be operated without a gridleak or grid condenser, and the plate impedance is very high. With 22 volts, the plate current is only 0.1 milliamperes. The filament takes 0.25 ampere at five volts.

The sensitivity of the detector is not only important in reception, but it has a marked effect on the quality. When a fairly high minimum voltage must be applied to the grid in order to make it function, it is obvious that a part of the received energy must be lost. Increasing the sensitivity of the detector reduces the amount of modulation which does not go into the A. F. amplifier.

The R. F. Amplifier Unit. In the circuit of the R. F. amplifier there is the left hand tuning unit, looking at the set from the front. The tube panel, and neutralizing condenser. The coil is identical in dimensions to that which has been furnished in the standard Brown-Drake units built by the National Company, but the 0.0005 mfd. variable condenser of S. L. F. design, turning through 270 degrees. A velvet vernier is employed, with a dial having 150 graduations. This gives an effective reduction ratio of 7 to 1.

Detector Tuning Circuit. No change has been made in the inductance for the detector circuit. The standard regenerative coil is employed, but the tickler is omitted, and a 0.00025 S. L. F. condenser substituted.

Just Received  
Browning-Drake Receivers  
The NEW Five-Tube Resistance Coupled Type—The latest development of the BROWNING-DRAKE CORP.  
KEVIN-WHITE CO.  
111 State Street, Boston

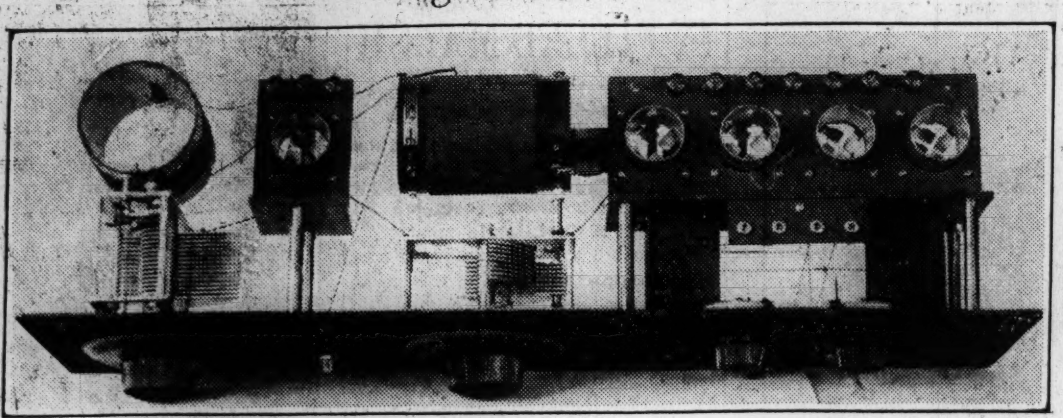
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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

## Non-Regenerative B-D Set



The Above Photograph and Diagram Show the Schematic and Physical Layout of the New Sleeper Receiver. These Need No Particular Discussion as Our Readers are Familiar with the General Aspects of This Type of Set.

stituted for the S. L. C. or S. L. W. types previously used.

It has been observed by some engineers that it is difficult to build a non-regenerative R. F. transformer which, without regeneration, gives a high degree of amplification over the entire broadcast range. Tests on the Brown-Drake transformer show that the loss at high wavelengths is practically negligible. This is due to the design of the coils and the method of winding and placing the primary.

In other words, regeneration increases the signal strength over the whole wavelength range. However, the design of this set is such that, even with a 201A tube for a detector tube, the set showed a response equal to that of the Brown-Drake receiver equipped with a tickler.

Selection of the Tubes. Either a UX199 tube with a Patent Isolantite adapter or a UV-201A tube can be used in the radio-frequency stage. We are inclined to prefer the UV201A as being more sensitive, although it may be easier to neutralize the UX199. We do not recommend the UX199 with an adapter because adapters for UX-199's too often develop contact troubles.

The UV201A as a detector is entirely satisfactory in this set for all ordinary purposes but, as has been

stated previously, the Donle tube gives a very definite increase in distance, volume, and quality, certainly more than enough improvement to justify the increased cost.

The first and second amplifying tubes should be Daven MU2's, with a Daven MU6 for the last stage. These tubes were chosen because they operate directly from 6 volts and do not require a rheostat. For this reason, it is well to watch the storage battery so that it will not drop appreciably below 6 volts. Other types of amplifier tubes can be used provided they are the equivalent of the Daven tubes in their electrical characteristics.

## Notes on the Installation

Thirty or 40 miles from New York City, the KB8 gives as sharp tuning as anyone can ask of a set, even when it is operated on a 100-foot single wire antenna. This is a convenient size, not too big, but large enough for good pick-up. With a 75 or 100-foot antenna the range is equal to any of the very best receivers.

In congested areas where there are a number of radio-casting stations operating simultaneously, it is necessary to reduce the antenna to 25 or 30 feet. The ground lead should not be more than 10 or 15 feet. If it is necessary to use a longer ground lead, reduce the length of the antenna accordingly. Then the tuning will be sharp enough to cut out local interference.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 7B

## Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 6  
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME  
CXB-A, Moncton, N. B. (491 Meters)  
7:30—Studio program by Canadian Male Choir of New Glasgow, N. S., under direction of Mason B. McKeay, conductor; James S. Allen and Mrs. S. E. McGregor, accompanists; assisted by McKeay Melody Boys' orchestra. 11—CXB-A orchestra.

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CXAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)  
7:30—Society League talks. 8:15—Windsor dinner hour. 8:30—Special music week, entertainment. 10:30—Windsor orchestra. 11—CXB-A orchestra.

## CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

7:12 p. m.—Variety program. WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)  
4:45 p. m.—"Joe" Herlihy's orchestra. 5:45—Stock market and financial news. 6:05—George Joy and Nell Cantor. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 8—From New York, musicals. 8:30—Twins. 9—Hour of entertainment. 10—Musicals. 10:30—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra. 11—Ross Gorman and his orchestra.

## WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 223 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Market report as furnished by Department of Agriculture. 6:30—Farm flashes as furnished by Department of Agriculture. 6:45—Lenox Ensemble. 7:30—Fifth of a series of a course in journalism to be given by Edward E. White, Editor of the Boston Herald under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension Division. 8—Empire State Orchestra under the direction of F. L. Adams. 9—Program by Florence Argy, soprano, with assisting soloists. 9:30—Piano recital by Douglas Donaldson. 10—Voice recital. 10:30—WBZ Radio Movie Club under the direction of George Fecke.

## WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—American Funnies program; address, "The Strawberry." Harold B. Tukey. 6:30—Dinner program by Porter E. Potter. 7—CXB-A orchestra. Schenectady, N. Y. 7:30—Address, "How Old Is the Earth?" Part I. Prof. R. S. G. Smith. Union College. 7:45—Marine Band from Washington. 8:30—The DeLish Half-hour of Romance.

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## CAMP BUDGET SYSTEM URGED

Professor McNair Outlines Plan at Conference of Scout Leaders

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 5 (Special).—Suggestions for a simple and practical system of cost accounting for summer camps were laid before the New England Camp Conference of the Boy Scouts of America this afternoon by Prof. M. P. McNair of the Harvard School of Business Administration.

In his report of a survey of New England camps, Professor McNair set forth the need of such a plan, and told how it might be possible to have a real basis of comparison between camps, work out a budget system and maintain a simple form of business records.

He said that among the New England camps last season the weekly cost per boy ranged all the way from \$4.95 to \$25.67, due largely to differences of accounting methods. For example the \$25.67 mark was reached by including as operating expenses items that should have been charged to capital.

Robert S. Hale of Boston, chairman of the New England Camp Committee at whose request Professor McNair made his investigation opened the luncheon session in Highland Hotel with an address strongly recommending a budgeting system. He pointed out that every camp was free to order its own activities and there was no thought of a compulsory system, yet great advantages would result from more uniform methods.

Mr. Hale also invoked careful consideration for report on objectives to be submitted tomorrow by a committee headed by Gordon R. Williams of Lowell. In this connection he said: "I want to remind you that while high ideals are fine, too high objectives are very bad indeed. You may, perhaps, put your objective a little higher than you are really

going to attain, but don't put it much higher."

L. L. McDonald, national camp director, spoke at the luncheon on "New Diamonds From the Field." Arnold Sorenson, assistant executive of the Hampden County Council, spoke at the afternoon session on "Management of the Camp Commissary."

About 90 camp directors, Scout executives and lay chairmen are in attendance.

## MARCH IMPORTS JUMP \$7,548,962

Top February's \$30,429,194 in Massachusetts District

Value of merchandise imported during March via the Massachusetts Customs District, chiefly the port of Boston, was \$7,548,962 greater than in February, and \$3,250,000 more than in March, 1925, according to figures made public today by William W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs at Boston. During the first nine months of the current fiscal year, ending with March, imports were valued at nearly \$22,000,000 more than for the corresponding period a year ago.

March imports were valued at \$37,978,156, compared with \$30,429,194 in February and \$34,621,018 in March, 1925. Duties collected in March were \$5,159,893.11, as compared with \$5,932,697.33 in February and \$4,193,818.02 in March, last year. For the nine months ending with March, imports were valued at \$250,598,567, as compared with \$228,743,083 for the similar period last year. Duties collected for these periods were \$43,202,494 and \$34,122,809, respectively.

## OHIO CRYPTIC RITE TO MEET

TOLEDO, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Royal and Select Masters of the First Arch Grand Council of Ohio will be guests of the Toledo Council No. 33 at the Masonic Temple here on April 8. Councils from Northern Ohio will be represented and the Toledoans will confer with the superintending masters of degree. Oliver D. Eberhard, grand principal conductor of the Grand Council of Ohio, will inspect the council work.

## Campus Dogs Bark Gleefully as Mt. Holyoke Vacation Ends

Dishmop the Tramp and Lord Wellesley the Aristocrat Among the Group That Gathers Every Morning at Recess for Lemon Tarts and Other Delicacies

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 6 (Special).—The opening of Mount Holyoke College this morning after spring vacation brought delight to a numerous but humble part of the campus population to whom vacations are even more significant than to the students, for it ended the long and melancholy fast of the campus dogs who are accustomed to gather every morning to beg bites of "junior lunch" from soft-hearted girls.

Junior lunch is a mid-morning refection of brownies and lettuce sandwiches, and doughnuts, and lemon tarts served up by the Junior

signal for the rival class to catch him if they could and put their own colors on him. It was Dishmop who first discovered Junior lunch, and learned to sit up on a beg for a brownie, peering piteously through his mop of hair. From him apparently the other dogs have learned the trick, for there is hardly one who cannot sit on his haunches and ask for food with a sharp, insistent bark.

Wiles of the Dogs Many a soft-hearted girl gives away sandwich after sandwich unable to resist the wiles of the dogs, and there is never a time when

Even These Dogs Not Above a 'Hand-Out'



Scotch Collies, Lord Wellesley and Lady Bird Holyoke, and Their Mistress, Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College

class at 10:30 each morning when the campus gathers in the post office corridor for its mail. The custom was started several years by a class which wished to get money to pay for its prom orchestra; it is now a college life that, even apart from the earnings, the Juniors would feel bound to continue it from purely philanthropic motives.

## Means More to Canines

But though Junior lunch means much to the girl coming in from the cold, after a hasty breakfast and a first hour class, to read a letter from home in the warm buzzing corner and enjoy the warm chocolate sweetness of a newly baked brownie, it means still more to her canine friends.

The moment the Junior lunch cart, covered with all its fresh and sweetly steaming contents under white oil cloth, comes down the walk and into the corridor, with a rush and a yelp the dogs gather—all sorts of dogs, from the aristocratic pets of the faculty, superior, high bred, gentlemanly, down to "Dishmop," the campus poodle, who is simply the property at large of the college, and who draws in other tramps to play with him. Sometimes, in this company, one may even see the president's Scotch collies—Lord Wellesley and Lady Bird Holyoke—or the treasurer's alreidae, Bobo.

Over the large and raucous company of Junior lunch pensioners Dishmop presides. No one knows where Dishmop came from. For years he has been the property of the camera, and strays about cherry, dirty, but well fed from one guardian to the next. A few years ago he excited much class rivalry. He was always being caught and washed up and decorated with blue or yellow ribbons for some class affair, and his appearance, in state, with the insignia of one class was always a

really good demonstration of tricks will not bring food. In fact some of the girls think it amusing to perfect the dogs' technique and award a share in a doughnut only on demonstrated improvement over the trick yesterday, so that for dogs Junior lunch is not only a social but an educational institution.

But life is not all clear sailing for these pampered creatures. The day comes when the college closes—sometimes only for a few days, sometimes for that long, dreary summer interim when even Dishmop forgets the smell of a brownie. Friday morning when Mount Holyoke closed for spring vacation, visitors in the silent and darkened post office corridor saw a strange sight—a row of dogs, silent, dejected, staring with hungry eyes at the empty lunch counter—Dishmop and Lord Wellesley alike forlorn.

All during vacation they have wandered about—missing something. Was it only the food? Or was it also the laughter and bustle and gay casual notice of their innumerable young mistresses? Anyway, this morning there was joy on the campus—yelp, s and scamperings and leaping about each new arrival in her gay spring hat. There they were again—all the merry consumers and dispensers of Junior lunch—and the canine heart had again that supreme hour of food, festivity, and public notice to look forward to each day.

TULSA TO HEAR MR. HOOVER

TULSA, Okla., April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Herbert Hoover, LATCH STRING is out for you for LUNCHEON and DINNER Paramount Consideration. Cleanliness and Service. 612 12th St., N. W. Between F and G Washington, D. C.

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THE WALNUT ROOM THIRD FLOOR

## Woodward & Lothrop

10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

Secretary of Commerce, is expected to be the principal speaker at the annual convention of the Natural Gas Association of America at Tulsa, May 17 to 20. Leaders of the natural gas industry from all parts of the United States and from Canada will be in attendance. A. W. Leonardi of Tulsa, vice-president of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, is president of the association.

## MEXICO REASSURES LARGE LANDOWNERS

Plans No More Seizures for Distribution Before 1946

MEXICO CITY, April 5 (Special).—The Government has just reviewed the work done to give homes to 12,000,000 Indians and Mestizos constituting the rural and laboring classes during the past 10 years. More than 11,000,000 acres of small farms have been granted which have become permanent property, thus building up a great body of small farmers, formerly non-existent and forming the basis of a future powerful farming peasantry. The policy of subdivision of community land will continue, it is announced, until all wishing small farms and willing to work them will have farms.

To restore agricultural confidence and re-establish agricultural credit the Government announced that all ranches and plantations already affected by seizure of lands for agricultural distribution among peasants, which includes most of the large properties of Mexico, may rest tranquilly, as no more lands will be taken from them for the next 20 years and even afterward should the community and governmental land be sufficient for agrarian needs. The order for distribution and subdivision of community lands was a hard blow to Communists and Socialists.

## ELKS' EXALTED RULER STARTS FIFTH TERM

Daniel J. Kane, assistant corporation counsel of Boston, was installed Exalted Ruler of Boston Lodge Elks yesterday afternoon for the fifth term. Hugh T. McNeill, Past Exalted Ruler of Fall River Lodge and third vice-president of the Massachusetts Elks' Association, was installing officer.

Other officials installed were: James R. Flanagan, Esteemed Leading Knight, for the fourth term; Thomas F. Lockney, Esteemed Loyal Knight, for the fourth term; Samuel Kalesky, Esteemed Lecturing Knight, for the fourth term; P. F. McCarron, secretary for the fourteenth term; Bernard A. McMahon, treasurer, for the third term, and Henry A. Hayward, Past Exalted, Ruler, Tyler for the third term.

## RICHMOND TO GREET BANKERS

RICHMOND, Va., April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Representatives of the 600 member banks of the Fifth Federal Reserve District will meet here April 14 for a discussion of banking problems under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. The meeting has been called by George J. Seay, governor of the Richmond bank. Attending the session will be bankers from every section of Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, the District of Columbia, and virtually all of West Virginia.

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1215-1217 F STREET 1214-1218 G STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

## SQUEAK OF TUNING FIDDLERS FILLS AIR AT LEWISTON, ME.

International Contest of Veteran Fiddlers to Open With 194 Entrants

LEWISTON, Me., April 5 (P).—Weird sounds of tuning fiddles came from all sides here today as old-time bow string artists prepared to take part in the world-wide contest which is to open tonight.

One hundred and ninety-four champions from all parts of the United States, Canada, Ireland and Scotland have signified their intention of participating. A championship cup and \$1000 is the prize.

John Wiseman of Bantry, Ireland, who made the trip across the ocean just to participate in the tournament, is among the entrants. J. Scott Skinner of Aberdeen, Scotland, who came over on the same boat with him, is another who is anxious to try his skill, while a third hardy traveler is Joseph Lawson, who drove all the way from his home in Indianapolis.

Fiddling will continue all week, and on Saturday the judges will make known the winner.

## ARGENTINE DEPUTY ACCUSES PRESIDENT

BUENOS AIRES, April 5 (P).—The deadlock existing between the executive and legislative branches of the Argentine Government has been given new impetus by Diego L. Molinari, deputy of the Radical Bloc, headed by Señor Yrigoyen, former President.

Señor Molinari has handed the secretary of the Chamber of Deputies a document accusing President de Alvear and his ministers of failure to discharge their duties of office. In support of the charge he cites the recent presidential decree putting into effect the budget of 1925 for the present year. This action, Señor Molinari charges, violates the Constitution.

The Deputy's action is interpreted as having as its purpose the launching of a political investigation of the acts of the President.

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## Art News and Comment

## International Print Makers' Exhibition

Los Angeles, March 26  
Special Correspondence

THIS year's annual exhibition of the Print Makers' Society of California has opened with its 450 prints occupying three additional exhibition rooms besides the main gallery, thus allowing a much less crowded display than usual. Twelve countries are represented—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States and Canada.

One with a sympathetic tenderness for the country quiet or the historic spots of London will find hours of pleasure in the British section. London and Waterloo Bridges, Parliament House, St. Paul's, the Thames, old mills and castles and the always busy and picturesque ports make a pictorial record of unchanging things. There is a preponderance of metal work in its various forms—etching, dry point, aquatint and soft ground so carefully executed that the workmanship alone is a source of pleasure. There are a few fine lithographs and enough color block work to indicate an increasing interest in this medium. In this latter field the work of Frances Blair, Kenneth Broad, Marjorie Butler, Mary Carls, Eric Slater, and Helen Stevenson are noteworthy.

The Belgian exhibit offers a few small, quiet and charming etchings by Dirk Backstein. Czechoslovakia offers two etchings by J. C. Vondrou, three depressing but strong aquatints by Josef Zampont, and two large wood blocks in the bold technique of the Russian realist by Vladimir Silovsky.

Germany has fourteen prints in etching, dry point, color block and lithograph, as in an advancing mood. There is strength and action in the illustrations by Edouard Winkler, the figure sketches, "Corrida de Toros," by Willi Geiger, etchings by Felix Hollenbeck, color blocks by Martin Philipp and a strange arrangement of abstractions by Walter Rehn.

The exhibitors from France have confined themselves to etching with the exception of a lithograph by Jean Frelaut, "La Fuite En Egypte," a broadly handled color block in subdued tones, "Sortie de l'Ecole," by Henri Marret, and two blackprints by Roger Grillon. Two rather sketchy etchings are by Adolph Beaufreire, while the remaining prints are in conventional manner portraying bits of French city and country.

The color blocks from Austria are produced according to all that is loveliest in old Japanese prints.

The Venice and Vesno and Via Appia and Mountain Lake of Hans and Los Frank are Italian, of course, for there is the water and gondolas and the dream city rising in the distance but quite "out of character" in Japanese costume, however lovely. Except for certain well-known characteristics, these prints might be of eastern ports or the Sacred Mountain. Alfred Cossman shows four charming and dignified engravings for bookplates.

Modern Japanese art seems to be flourishing on the California coast, where the old traditions still favor and beautify the work of the transplanted artist.

Italy has a group of exquisitely handled etchings of animals by one artist, Pietro Pietra. Of the 89 exhibitors under the heading of United States and Canada, eight are from over the Canadian border who have sent etchings, dry points, aquatints and color blocks. Haines are fine in composition and in handling of the printing process, as well as in the brilliant restrained color. Walter Phillips shows three good color blocks, his "Summer Idyl" being one of the most pleasing both technically and in artistic thought, of any in the entire exhibition. Hubert Fanshaw shows two color block landscapes of quality and Caroline Armstrong, Ernest Fosbery, Malcolm MacDonald, Dorothy Stevens and Stanley Turner exhibit etchings and dry points.

Particularly fine in the United States section are the prints of Alfred Hutt. "The Capitol, Washington," is drawn in all its impressive dignity. John Taylor Arms has a group of Italian scenes, Armin Hansen some of Monterey fishfolk, Charles Hiel has drawn a bit of bird life, Bertha Jacques offers two lovely dry points of sun and adobe. William Auerbach Levy, Joseph Joseph, Dwight Sturges, Elizabeth Telling, Helen Torrey, among others, exhibit portraits and character studies. Birger Sandzen has two lithographs of trees in the style of strong pencil sketches. Benjamin Brown shows two etchings, one of which has some remarkable etched shadows of the Grand Canyon.

May Gearhart's aquatint of Cyresses of Monterey carries the loneliness of the wind-swept dunes. Roi Partridge shows four etchings of his well-loved trees, one of them, "Willows," being the etching for the Associate Members for 1925. Among the color blocks, Gustave Baumann's "Summer Clouds" is a true picture of an adobe hut, pink hollyhocks and high desert clouds. His "Mountain Gold," a thicket of

golden-leaved saplings against the high mountain, has depth and distance and wonderful massing of intricate shadows without spottiness. Beatrice Levy has three aquatints in soft color. Francis Gearhart shows two color blocks, one of which, of the Santa Cruz Mountains, has a misty transparency over the valley that is rare in wood blocks. Margaret Patterson contributes a bowl of Flanders poppies in a pictorial way. William Rice is showing two strongly carved wood blocks, one of them of the old Custom House at Monterey. There is also some forceful work in black and white blocks such as that shown by Allan Lewis, Mable Pugh, Arthur William Hall, J. J. Lankes, Ernest Watson, Orville Foote, Bertha Lum, Marie Blankes.

The gallery tour is finished at the group of five painter etchers from Australia who are pledged in this membership to draw directly on the plate from nature or the model, a method which indeed tries the skill of the printmaker. The five are James Crisp, who sends four dry points of bird life; Thomas Friend, with etchings of London and Venice; John Goodchild, Bruce Robertson and Sidney Walker, with scenes and moods and people in Australia.

Seven prizes have been awarded by the jury composed of Frances Gearhart, Nelbert Chouinard, H. L. Doolittle and John C. Austin, chairman of art committee.

The Gold Medal offered by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for the best print in the exhibit was awarded to A. Rigdon Reed of England, for color block "Caravansone."

The Huntington Prize for the best etching went to Sidney Tushingham of England for print, "Gateway Hampden Court."

The Bryan Prize for the best American print was won by the etching, "From the Ponte Vecchio," by John Taylor Arms.

The Storow Prize for the best block print in the exhibition was awarded to



"BATHING HUTS ON L'ANTHIE"  
Awarded Buma Prize for Best Landscape. Print by E. G. Earthrowl Shown in Los Angeles.

## British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 22—At the Haymarket on April 15, Ben W. Levy's comedy, "This Woman Business," will succeed "Mary Rose." The plot concerns a pretty lady thrown into the company of five young men sworn to celibacy.

On April 7 at the Kingsway, Lon-



FROM A PRINT BY GUSTAVE BAUMANN  
"Summer Clouds," Awarded Storow Prize in Los Angeles as Best Block Print.

Gustave Baumann, American, for "Summer Clouds." The two Buma Prizes, the one for best landscape and another for best figure went to E. G. Earthrowl for aquatint "Bathing Huts on L'Anthe," and to E. H. Babington for lithograph, "Un Monsieur." Both artists are English.

The Silver Medal offered by the Printmakers' Society went to Ernest Reed, American, for "Ponte Paradiiso," an etching, and the Bronze Medal to Ernest Watson of England, for color block, "Misty Morning."

don, Barry Jackson will produce an English adaptation of "Le Merveilleux Histoire du Jeune Bernard de Menton." He acquired the rights for this play after seeing it performed in its native Savoy mountains.

"The Passionate Prince," a new play by Ahmed Abdullah and Robert Davis, is to be played at the Q Theatre, Kew Bridge, London, with Arthur Bourchier as lead.

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## Modern Bulgarian Art Exhibit

Prague, March 16  
Special Correspondence

MODERN Bulgarian art is now being exhibited under the highest state auspices at the Oblek Dum Galleries. It is to be hoped that this show can be carried to countries further westward. It would add to the prestige of Bulgaria and gain for that Nation many friends.

The exhibition includes paintings in oil, tempera and water colors, etchings, drawings and sculpture. The easiest deduction to make after viewing the whole is that the Bulgarian School of Arts has remained untouched, as yet by that unreal wave of so-called modern painting which finds such loud expression, for example, in the Salon des Independents at Paris. The Bulgarian artist approaches his canvas quite obviously and unashamed as a peasant in that country paints without much training beautiful designs on pottery or embroiders exquisite flower patterns on fabrics.

Bulgarian art is natural, sincere, childlike, and, therefore, occasionally reaches fine heights. It is also a robust and vigorous and colorful art, for in Bulgaria, land of roses, is much color.

The war subjects chosen by Jaroslav Vesin were probably the best paintings in the galleries. They were like works of old masters, richly finished. A battlefield at dusk, acres of mud and swamp, light in the sky—such a scene was painted with sympathy and showed excellent composition and a splendid use of quiet shades in his oils, thus giving more contrast to the lingering light and to points touched by the light.

The visitor returned again and again to the water colors of Konstantin Strkelov. He is a true watercolorist, allowing his drawing to stand by itself and only building it up with his judiciously applied colors. The man has a genius for leaving his painting at the right moment, when nothing could be added to or subtracted from his colors or composition without hurting his picture. A snow scene and mountains and an

autumn landscape were particularly admired.

Nicko Marinov exhibited paintings of peasants and peasant scenes chiefly in Macedonia. His style is original, slightly blurred, impressionist, but he saves his pictures from being too indistinct by the deep quality of his pigments. "Women in a field of corn and poppies," for instance, would lend atmosphere and interest to a corner of any room. The aquatints, too, of P. Morozov treated peasant subjects in a free, impressionist way. They were energetic, colorful representations of the everyday life of the people. "Vladimir D. Majstora is a powerful painter, not caring if the only color in one picture be red and in another yellow. Still, his painting of a bough of a heavily laden cherry tree was as brilliant and interesting as the gold embroideries on the costumes of his own countrymen.

The still-life pictures of E. Konulova-Vazova must be mentioned, not solely because they were the only still-life paintings in the exhibition, but also because they had fine merit in themselves. A bowl of chrysanthemums, treated in a soft way, was particularly harmonious. Among the portrait painters, Boris Mitov's art attracted most attention. His mastery of his technique shows exceptionally fine training behind him; he is probably the leading Bulgarian portraitist. And, finally, with regard to the groups of sculpture, those of Andrea Nikolov cannot be passed without special reference being made to them. There is a singular purity to the figures of children in this man, as was perhaps most apparent in the life-size statues of a baby which were exhibited.

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## Metropolitan Museum's New Wing

By RALPH FLINT

New York, April 2

QUITE the most imposing event of the local art season is the opening of the new south wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by which the museum adds 30 new galleries to its already vast structure. The standards of museum installation aptly may be said to have reached a new high peak in this latest accomplishment of New York's great repository of art. A point-to-point comparison with the recently developed American Wing may not disclose any definite degrees of excellence by which the new wing outstrips the rest of the museum; yet in scope and circumstance, in elegance and spectacular beauty, it stands unrivaled.

The main entrance to the new galleries is on the first floor, through the long hall of classical sculpture, and leads directly into the great Classical Court, designed after the manner of the ancient Roman and Pompeian villas, where a peristyle surrounding an open garden was often the main architectural feature. This new South Wing court, which corresponds to the large armor hall of the North Wing, has been dedicated to classical art, and, under the combined efforts of McKim, Mead & White, the architects, and the museum staff, it has come forth a spot of rare and imposing beauty.

Generously proportioned, it measures in all 97 by 125 feet, and contains a 26-foot colonnade on four sides. The garden, set out in the fashion of that day, with fountain, pool, grass-green plots, ivy-bordered paths, tapering trees, and rare marble ornaments, is a delight to the eye, especially set off by the rich color scheme of the colonnade, where deep Pompeian reds, blues, and other colors common to the decorators of the period have been used with fine effect. The mosaic pavement of the colonnade is especially noteworthy, and helps to make this ensemble the Metropolitan Museum's crowning achievement.

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May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Ellys Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

and apparent crowding, the bewildering effect of the American sculpture galleries makes for sharp commentary on modern plastic methods. One of the show pieces in these rooms is the huge red marble mantelpiece by Augustus Saint Gaudens from the Cornelius Vanderbilt mansion at Fifth-Seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and presented by Mrs. Vanderbilt in time for installation in the new wing.

The galleries on the second floor, which now form a continuous circuit leading from the large Gallery of Special Exhibitions near the central part of the museum, are equally handsome in arrangement and appointment. Here the use of carefully selected colored walls and paneled effects is to be especially noted. The rooms here are divided between the seven galleries devoted to the final housing of the Altman collection, the five rooms given over to the print department, and the eight rooms for the decorative arts. The Altman Collection is now arranged with greater regard than before for its various departments, so that one room alone is set apart for the decorated Chinese porcelains, and another is for the monochrome pieces. The Dutch paintings are set off by themselves, as are the various French meubles and tapestries, and a general air of spacious elegance is felt throughout. The Print Department is now adequately housed for the first time, with well-proportioned and sympathetically lighted rooms. The smaller galleries have a newly devised method of ceiling lighting from recessed panels which promises to be widely used.

The rooms housing the European ceramics, porcelains, and glass are tastefully arranged, and present a sequence of handsome interiors, with tapestries, furniture and other accessories, taking away the so-called museum look. One of the special features of the new wing is the small eighteenth-century bedroom brought intact from the Sagredo Palace in Venice, and set up with delightful effect. Elaborately designed with high-relief ornament and color, equipped with period pieces of furniture rich in gold and lacquer, and cleverly lit with a semblance of morning sunlight pouring through its casement windows, this little room is a remarkably preserved specimen of the lavish tastes of that period.

The Metropolitan Museum may well feel proud of its new accomplishment in presenting to the public the great art of the ages in a form that not only accentuates the beauty of the individual objects but tends to create a feeling of kinship and understanding for the peoples and periods which brought them into being. Such a contribution as the New South Wing should lead to a greater desire than ever before to have beauty as a necessary concomitant to everyday living.

## Art in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, March 30

IT IS 23 years since the Chicago Camera Club stormed the door of the director's sanctum at the Art Institute and begged to have an ultimatum on the art value of the photographs in a museum. Of the 26 exhibitors this year over one-half were in the original exhibition group.

Time was when the photographer focused his camera on a city street, a pile of architecture, a landscape or a posed figure. Now the adventure adds to these more difficult arranged compositions, still-life with porcelains, fabrics, textiles, dull and reflecting surfaces and strange lights, as well as lovely poses of figures out of doors in landscape illumined and sensitized by vapors or staged scenes of drama indoors.

Albert Besard, long before the public as a painter, lithographer and etcher, has striking proofs of a lively invention in this gathering of his work.

## Norman Wilkinson's Etchings in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—Dry points by Norman Wilkinson of London are on exhibition at Dunthorne's Gallery. Mr. Wilkinson is an English marine painter of distinction. He was chosen during the war to be official artist on the expedition to Gallipoli and when he returned he published a book containing his drawings. Later he was employed by the admiralty in designing the camouflage of ships.

After the war he took up etching. The first plate was the "Mayflower," which is in the present exhibition. Then he made a series of plates of ships and shipping and another series of fishing subjects. He expects to visit America this summer. There are in these plates fine effects of light and shade, with deeply bitten lines that give power. One of the most effective is "The Passing of the Lion," which has been autographed by Admiral Beatty, for it shows the dismantling of his great ship.

"The Landfall," "Drying Nets" and "Brixham Trawlers" are impressions of modern sea craft while "The Great Galleon," the "Spanish Main" and "The Mayflower Leaving Plymouth" are filled with the romance and the imagination of the days of the great Spanish Armada. The life of the universal is in these impressions of the artist and he has the power to convey this to the beholder. Also on view are water colors by Joseph Pennell.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Literary Movement in Japan

JAPAN has a literary history of over twelve hundred years. Its most ancient liturgies, legends, and poems go still further back into the mists of unwritten antiquity. Its "Kojiki," or Bible, was written in 712 A.D. The Japanese have had block-printing for over a millennium. Their use of movable types was known over a century before Coster or Gutenberg. Their employment of woodcuts and book illustrations is nearly synchronous with that of Europe. Thus their day in the twentieth century is a day not of trickling fountain-drops, nor of meadow rivulet, but of a great flood of literature in every form.

A bird's-eye view of Japanese literary history shows that learning was at first the monopoly of the Court and the priests. In the Middle Ages it spread out along restricted lines. As in Europe, so in Nippon, the clerk was skillful with the pen, while the knight was content with his sword. After the great peace brought by Iyeyasu, early in the seventeenth century, the gentry were, as a rule, well educated.

Pedantry and mere letter-learning have always been the detriment of Japan. Like a great tree shading helpfully the native originality and energy has been this dominance of Chinese ideals and ideas. The women were the first to break away and write romances, poems, sentimental and descriptive literature in unstilted style, which is still the standard of pure Japanese. Strange to say, when a man wanted to write what was readable, enjoyable, and as it proved, after seven hundred years, still charming, he imitated this "woman's style." In other words, he threw away his Chinese stilt and wrote his own most beautiful native language.

Many of these medieval poems, comedies, romances, have been put into English. One of the most famous and oldest romances written was "The Bamboo-Cutter's Daughter." Beautifully written—a description of the eleventh century.

The salt which preserves literature is style. The "Tosa Niki," written in the year 935 by an officer of the Mikado, is barren of plot but exuberant in literary graces. Very old, yes—but still this dainty Tosa Diary is a favorite. It has been done in English. The "woman's" (that is, Japanese, not Chinese) style "saved" it. Now if we take a leap from the tenth century to the present and pass over the tons of books the Japanese have written, we will scan four influential writers of the nineteenth century. Fukuzawa, who was the "intellectual father of half the young men" a few years ago, having been a schoolmaster and editor, as well as an author; next Kido, the founder of the Japanese periodical press, and the "pen of the Revolution" of 1868; Shimada Samuro, editor; Taguchi Uchida, former editor of the Economist, a keen literary critic.

Perennially free from the fetters of Chinese formalism, Japanese poetry interests a foreigner more than Japanese prose. "There is no

teacher of it," says a native proverb. No, the good ita-bite is born, not made. No Chinese word is allowed in its vocabulary. Indeed, one may put in a whole bolster, or row of "pillow-words," meaning nothing but sounding well, in order to pad out the full form; but all the vocabularies must be native. But the stanzas! pitiful limits of the alphas! It is in lines of 5-5-5-7 syllables, thirty-one in all, and rarely is the naga-uta, or long poem, over a page long. The voluminous collections of Japanese poetry are but fields of thistle-down.

As for the themes of these tiny poems, they are sighs, exclamations, word-pictures, verbal tricks, and musical phrases. Or they tell of the moon or autumn's falling leaves. They picture the flowers, birds, the swaying bamboo, the cuckoo's song. They breathe of affection. They ignore the stars. Many things beautiful to us are barred because of their associations and our commonplaces are conspicuously absent.

After possibly sixteen centuries of these tiny lyrical poems, two Japanese students, after study in the United States, began to translate the poems of Christendom into their own tongue. Campbell, Gray, Tennyson, Longfellow, Shakespeare had sung in Japanese. They took a step bolder, and a few years ago sent forth a volume of "New Style in Poems." In their prefaces they called their work neither uta nor shi (Chinese stanzas), but simply poetry. The style allies itself closely to the best models of written Japanese, and the structure is that of the older but only occasional naga-uta, or long poem. Yet, and yet, the old trammels are still published, and are still popular. And yet the Japanese youth enter more fully into the fair-land of Occidental poetry, with the modern ideas instilled by world knowledge, they will seek broader channels of expression.

Bakin, a writer of the eighteenth century, was as learned as he was fascinating. His immense work "The Story of Eight Dogs," set the feet of at least one foreign traveler on the paths leading through the land described, and to see the old ruins of castles out of which brave reines in peace and war once proceeded, but over which the crows now fly unalarmed. Bakin left over two hundred and ninety words. He is the Sir Walter Scott of old Japan in his wonderful power of reproducing the men and scenes of the Middle Ages and the splendors of feudalism. The spirit of his writings is didactic. He is an uncompromising Confucian, and, from the point of view of New Japan, is pedantic and narrow.

While Bakin occupied the place of master in the art of classic fiction, Iku pictured life more in the manner of Dickens, and was not afraid to transfer the people's language to his pages.

Abundant translations from Western literature have kept pace with original production, thus opening the new world of Western fiction to the minds of the Japanese. It may now be said that a certain school of writers—for there are now more than a coterie—rules the day in New Japan. There are novelists of learning and imagination who still finely uphold the best traditions of Bakin, but the newer, the broader and deeper views of man and nature, and the more purely Japanese literary style, are increasingly popular. They have elements of enduring permanence, for the way of Confucius in Japan has been broken amidst the ruins of feudalism, and the literary ideals are no longer Chinese. Buddhism has more of the spirit of humanity, more of hope and consolation, more that touches everyday living on every side, and touches it kindly. Hence it is not strange that in the new school of literature, this spirit prevails.

How the young people are reaching out on fresh paths of inquiry is seen by reading the Japanese magazine. The whole vast area of ancient, medieval, and modern history and literature of the West is opening to the youths. While the censor is still potent and ubiquitous, they are fast adopting Western methods. The romance and satirist still finds it safer to make his characters live in Rome or Athens. Besides fiction, there is a prodigious activity among the scholars who now write their country's story from the critical standpoint and in attractive literary form for the people. J. A. W.

## Memory

There is no way To keep my heart imprisoned, Though you may wall me round on every side And strive to shut the sunlight from my vision; Still on the mountain top will I abide.

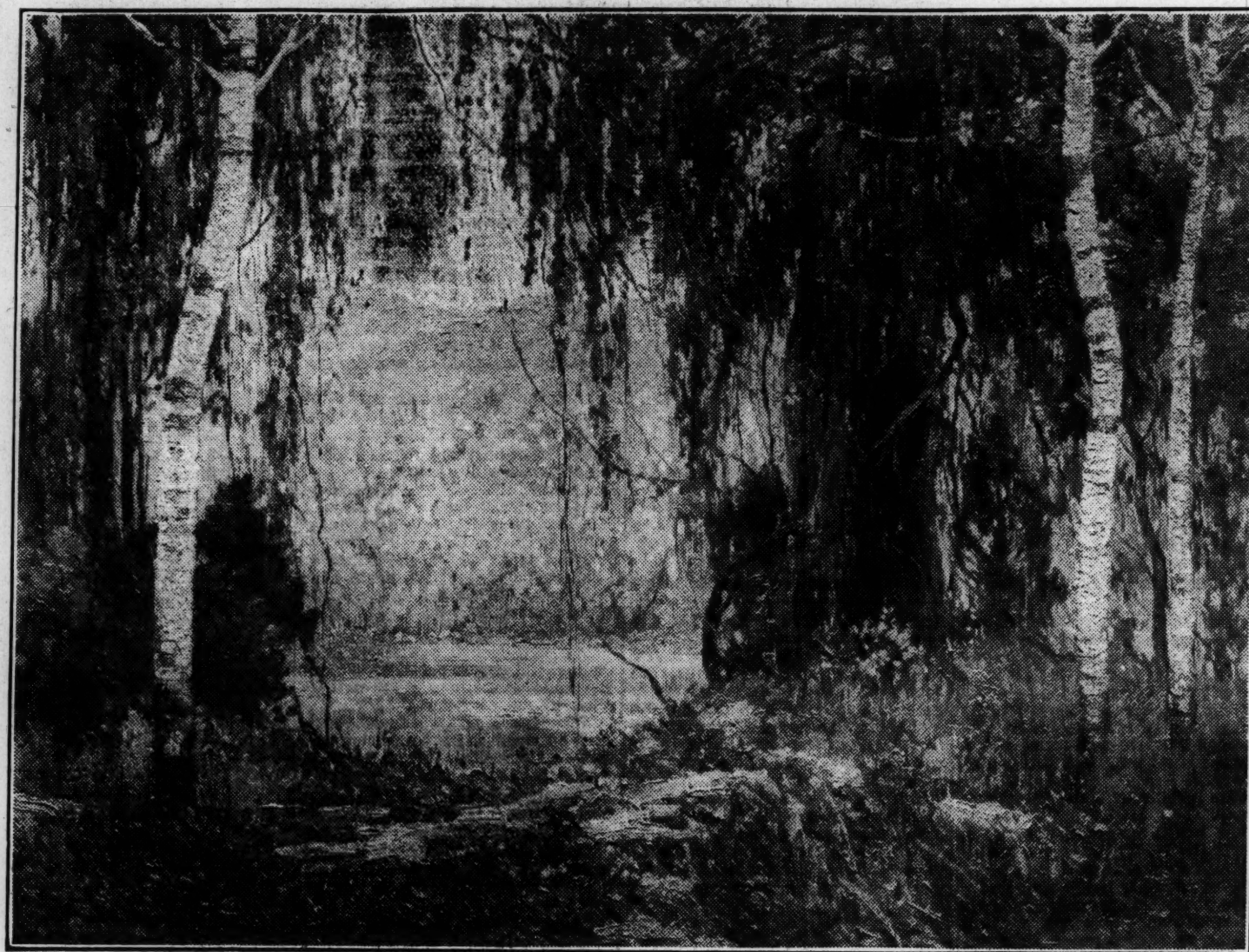
Where tinted mists of pearl and hyacinth Rise from the valley's mystic labyrinth. Blindfold my eyes,— You cannot hide from me The wide, blue river tumbling toward the sea; The snowy gulls that wheel against the sky— No cloud could drown within my ears Their cry: No tumult take from me, with deafening roar, The sound of waters lapping on the shore. Fasten my ankles To the hill and chain— Yet, at the dawn, my feet will turn again Toward the drowsy meadows wet with dew, Finding the paths that long ago they knew.

Bind firm my hands Still will I gather flowers:— No bond can ever keep me from those hours Which eagerly I spent at Nature's knee. Forever they will live in memory. Q. M. DeVos Brad.

## Born Again

An altered look about the hills; A Tyrian light the village hills; A wider sunrise in the dawn; A deeper twilight on the lawn; A print of a vermilion foot; A purple finger on the slope; A flippant fly upon the pane; A spider at his trade again; An added strut in chancery; A flower expected everywhere; An axe shrill singing in the woods; Fern-odors on untraveled roads; All this, and more I cannot tell, A furtive look you know as well, And Nicodemus' mystery Receives its annual reply.

—Emily Dickinson.



"Dreamland." From a Painting by Carl R. Kraft

## Flowers From a Friend in Sussex

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From Sussex, oh, from Sussex, with dew and sunlight blent, From an old walled-in garden a kindly hand has sent These daffodils and violets the March wind blew about, So that their gold and purple alone have ventured out.

In the fair Sussex garden I know a place is set For pansies and for tulips, and fragrant mignonette, For roses' crimson riot, and, wave on wave, a mass, Anemones, all colored, in the long orchard grass.

There shakes a pine, black-shadowed, into the windy sky, And, like a happy shepherd, the blackbird whistles high, And, nut-sweet in the sunshine, the gorse on rolling downs, Is like a golden girdle about the Sussex towns.

All Sussex, lovely Sussex, awakes from winter sleep, In farmyards all in movement, the lanes are full of sheep. A golden light is shimmering across the beechwood trees, And the long summer silence broods on slow-lifting seas.

M. A. B.

## One Day in The Philippines

There are a thousand stirrings as the first rose blush of the coming day blooms over the emerald-green mountains. They are the stirrings of the tropical dawn in a land where all nature wakes with the first tracings of light in the east and calls upon all dumb things to be up and making the most of the young hours of day. And men have learned to follow his example, here as in all parts of the tropics. For in lands where the sun is high and hot at midday, where even the very air is quiet and at rest then, the early hours are the vital ones for the comings and goings of all living things, that later on one may rest in tranquillity until the evening day grows cool again and the breeze from the sea heralds the fall of evening.

Now the golden light breaks forth and the tropical day has begun. It is as cool and sweet along the palm-lined beach as a summer's morning in a northern clime. Snatches of sea chanteys sound across the placid harbor as the sailors on the anchored ships from many a far land go about their morning duties. And along the near-by wharves is such activity now under way as ill befits one's previous conceptions of the leisure of the tropics. The coolies are already at work piling the bags of sugar aboard a San Francisco-bound ship. They trot to and fro in never-ending line, tireless, industrious; for their trivial wage depends upon achievement alone. As they pass into the go-down each grasps a little stick handed him by the dark-faced lad sitting there, as a manifest of one more fifty succulent pounds taken upon ship-board. At the next go-down great masses of hemp, soft and airy-light, are being spread forth to dry in the already glowing tropical sun. Wonder of wonders, that out of this seamy stuff shall be woven the hawser that can swing twenty-thousand ton ships!

There is the smell of copra, of sugar, of dried fish, of who may say what? And the river wharves. Up to the go-downs back the motor-trucks of the Occident side by side with the bull-drawn carts of the East, while along the quayside, little groups clanging importantly, dash pony-drawn chaises with grave-looking elderly Chinese on their way to their shops or warehouses. Filipino women, young and old, Visayan, Negritos, Tagalogs, Moros, each differently attired in garb strange to Occidental eyes, lend color to the scene.

Curious sailing canoes go down the stream with the tide, wide outriggers on either side, darting and pirouetting about like sea birds. Across the river from the native quarter, where the houses stand on stilts along the water's edge, comes a sort of catamaran-ferry, sculled by a single vociferous ferryman, laden with young and old until it seems ready to sink beneath the surface. There is a horde of dumb things about. Pigs strut complacently in corners and along the narrow alleyways; dogs lie curled up in the sun in the most impossible places, unconcernedly placing themselves in imminent jeopardy from the fast-growing traffic; fowl strut indifferently about as if the whole place were one gigantic barnyard. A throng of brown children appears with magical suddenness, gathering covetously about the tiny sweet stands and fruit-vendors' baskets in the shadows of the great go-downs. A medley of whistles from tugs and launches in the river signals the arrival of the lighters from the great ships in the harbor, lighters piled high with goods from America and from Europe, lately arrived via Panama or Suez.

A turn of the way and we are in the main street. The Calle-something-or-other. It is vivid with the color of a forenoon's activity of twenty peoples. American, English, Spanish, Asiatic, are the shops along the way; and even more various are the peoples which throng them. The bull-cart, the chaise and the motor clamorously demand right of thoroughfare. The sun blazes down upon dark-hued faces and immaculate white attire. Before one can turn from the fascinating picture the noon hour is at hand; and, with startling suddenness, all this activity dissolves and quiet reigns until the cooler afternoon. Then, in the rapturous glory of the flaming tropical sunset, another and even more vivid picture reveals itself.

## Dante the Citadel

Above Alfieri, far above him and all other Italian greatness, solitary in the earliness of his rise, . . . and still as solitary amidst the after-splendors of Italy's fruitfulness, is Dante. Take away any other great Poet or Artist, and in the broad shining rampart where-with genius has beautified and fortified Italy, there would be a mournful chasm; take away Dante, and you level the citadel itself, under whose shelter the whole compact citrine has grown into strength and beauty. — George Henry Calvert.

## Dreamland

"Dreamland" might have been painted in any one of a dozen states and its appeal is universal. The birch trees, slender and silvery, are reaching up toward the sun from the thicket, and bend slightly toward the river. Between great oaks dripping with vines we catch a vista of the water and the low hills of the opposite shore. The river seems to move lazily along, a bluish haze veils everything, and we look out from our dark fragrant grotto on a fairy world. Time seems to stand still in such a place. We can almost hear the gentle talk of the little wood-folk around us, but no other sound breaks in upon our peace.

The landscape of Carl Kraft's

## The Call of the Morning

Wake from your slumbering! Wake from your dreams!

Wild sings the mountain-lark, Bird of the air! Calling the valley-birds Up to him there! . . .

Fresh breathes the morning-wind, Bright looks the day, Up to the heather hills, Lillian, away!

—George Darley.

## Annuling the Belief of Lack of Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one considers the changes that have taken place in the ordinary routine of daily life in the last one hundred years, the swifter methods of transit and communication, the time-saving inventions that have lightened labor, one may wonder what has been done with all the time that has been thus saved. Means of locomotion have progressed from the post chaise to the steam engine, the motor car, and the aeroplane; and these have speeded up not only traveling itself, but also the means of communication between peoples and nations. The cable, the telephone, and the wireless have greatly shortened time and distance; and yet the most common complaint of the times is lack of time, the same lament that was heard in the days of Job, who said, "My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle."

While modern mechanical progress has produced many time-saving devices, it has also seemed to bring with them a sense of hurry and unrest. There are so many things to do, so many things to see, that often there seems to be no time left to think over what has been seen and heard. One experience follows after another so quickly that there seems not to be time enough to assimilate the impressions received. On every side the world of material sense clamors for recognition, and sometimes the "still small voice" of Truth, which is ever urging us to choose only the best, seems to become lost in the confusion. The poet voiced this when he said:

"If I had the time to find a place And sit me down to face With my better self, that cannot show In my daily life that rushes so: It might be then I would see my soul Was stumbling still toward the shining goal."

I might be moved by the thought sublime— If I had the time!"

This complaint of lack of time, then, for the important things of life is as old as the human mind itself. Jesus recognized the human tendency. He told the story of the guests who were bidden to the wedding feast, and how "they all with one consent began to make excuse," and "they made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise." The basis of Jesus' teaching was love for God and man, which embraces the faithful fulfilling of every human duty and responsibility; but he always directed thought to the one essential which could lighten the burden of these cares—to "seek . . . first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness."

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 341, 342) by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian

Science, we read: "Neither the cares of this world nor the so-called pleasures or pains of material sense are adequate to plead for the neglect of spiritual light, that must be tended to keep aglow the flame of devotion whereby to enter into the joy of divine Science demonstrated." The light of the kingdom of heaven which is in each one of us, must be kept burning; and to keep it alight in these days of hurry and rush and breathless activity requires patience, perseverance, and a constant turning away from the clamor of materiality. Amid all the demands of everyday duties, the need to nurture the spiritual life within cannot be ignored. We may stifle it for a little while, but it will come back with renewed force again and again. We are sometimes forced to listen to this "still small voice" through some experience of suffering, sorrow, or sickness; and when we listen and obey, we find that the path which seemed so strange and lonely and hopeless has become a shining way to happiness.

One way of improving time is by making the best use of the moments. If we watch the moments, the hours, like the proverbial dollars or pounds, will take care of themselves. Writing on the subject of improving time, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230), Mrs. Eddy says, "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing; and, also, on the same page she says, 'Three ways of wasting time, one of which is contemptible, are gossiping mischief, making lingering calls, and mere motion when at work, thinking of nothing or planning for some amusement—travel of limb more than mind. Rushing around smartly is no proof of accomplishing much.'"

If we make a mental effort at the beginning of each day to "seek . . . first the kingdom of God," that is, to acknowledge that God alone governs, we shall know that we have the necessary time to fulfill each righteous demand that the day may bring forth. In this kingdom there is no hurry, no rush, no feverish planning for ourselves or for our dear ones, but only the quiet, unceasing activity of divine Love. It is not by material activity that we come into this kingdom, but by spiritual seeking and thinking and living, into which the question of time never enters; for a day in the courts of the Lord "is better than a thousand." Such spiritual thinking will restrain the temptation to rush and hurry and fear, whatever the occupation may be in which we are engaged. Thus dwelling in the "secret place of the most High," we shall find that we always have time enough for the one thing needful.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

## The Things I Love

A butterfly dancing in the sunlight, A bird singing to his mate, The whispering pines, The restless sea, The gigantic mountains, A stately tree, The rain upon the roof, The sun at early dawn, A boy with rod and hook, The babble of a shady brook, A woman with her smiling babe, A man whose eyes are kind and wise, Youth that is eager and unafraid— A little all is said, I do love best A little home where Love abides, And where there's kindness, peace and rest.

—Scottie McKenzie Fraser, in "Things That Are Mine."

## Rain and a Pond

It is raining into the fish pond, raining more here, it seems, than anywhere else, for besides the great drops that fall like pennies into the deep water the branches of the willows are heavy with running chains of round beads, dripping ceaselessly from each down-curved tip.

It is fine to sit beneath a wide umbrella on a tree trunk and watch the rain filling the pond; there is something of abundance everywhere. All things are duplicated. Water above and water below; gray heavy clouds above and gray heavy clouds below, rising from their wet hidden beds and bending down to watch a strange mass of black, curiously formed willows twisting in the heavy water below. Charms from every rain-drop and circle from each tiny fish mouth, rising now here, now there, with fascinating uncertainty. The pond must be full of fish, energetic, strong fellows, living their own lives of mystery in those shadowed depths, and rejoicing in the spitter-spatter of the summer storm above.

The whole world loves a pond—a well-filled, honest pond, not a poor thing that is sometimes there and sometimes not, loves the curves of the water about the trunks of the trees where they part company with the pool and rise into the sunny air, all glistening and shiny. It loves the sound of animals life somewhere about the banks, a feline movement followed by a gentle splash and the sight, breathlessly captivating, of a small head and shoulders moving with amazing speed and prowess through the water, darting and dashing with a hasty pounce the little funny fellow dives into a hole, leaving but the memory of a wet tail behind him.

There are birds, too, that cross and recross the waters, with wings that trim the very brim, and butterflies, and weeny insects, and sometimes, but only sometimes, a dragonfly. But for these more showy charms, it were best to choose a day of sunshine.

Now it is raining into the pond, and everything except the drips and the fish rings and the scratch of my umbrella tips against the rough bark of the tree behind me is still and waiting, for the flowers in a summer shower, for the clouds to pass. But no mere waiting, to my thinking, is wonderful.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Tubby Cottontail

By MILICENT J. TAYLOR

Note: The story is about a real bunny, a real fourth grade boy, and most of the incidents are true.

WHEN Tubby Cottontail first saw the world, he was with his three little brothers in a soft rabbit nest, deep in the tall grass of the field by the school grounds. Such a soft nest it was, all made of long grasses and lined with bits of Mother Cottontail's brown fur. Tubby cuddled up all cozy and sleepy until one exciting day when he woke up with a start. Crack! Crack!

"What's that queer noise?" he whispered, wriggling his nose. But there was no answer. His brothers had gone away. Every one. He was in the nest alone.

Crack! Crack! And it was growing rather warm. Tubby had never heard of burning dry field grass, but peering over the edge of the nest he saw some stems curl with the bright licking flame. Then near, maybe too near, he saw a tall human pair of legs and a rake. "I guess I'd better go visiting," he exclaimed, and fled.

The baby rabbit ran and ran. Where he was going he didn't know, for the world was much bigger than Mother Cottontail had told him. At last he came to the schoolyard fence, and pop! through a tiny hole.

"Thank my ears and whiskers, I'm this far!" he said, panting. "Bow! Wow! Wow!" A big woolly thing was rushing at him, wagging its tail and making such a racket! Tubby scampered across a bare open space, dodging a bouncing round thing as he ran. "Bow! Wow! Wow!" Where could he go? There were many feet, but no nakes and no crackles. And now a jolly, happy noise, he liked. But there was no time to be lost. Pop! He leaped into something soft.

"A baby rabbit!" he heard in happy tones. "Just as I sat down to lace up the covering of this ball, he jumped into my arms. Did you see?"

The soft place was warm and friendly, so Tubby sat very still, his little heart going thump-thump. He felt himself gently lifted. He opened one eye. Then another.

A red-haired, snub-nosed boy was holding him. All around were clustered heads—light, dark, smooth, fluffy—and many pairs of eyes, looking and looking.

The Fourth Grade

"Oh, isn't he cute? A little wild one?" "Let me feel his soft fur." "Look at his cunning little white puffy tail!" "Don't be afraid, Bunny, we love you." "Let's take him to Miss Radford."

Sure enough! He was safe. And soon Tubby had a nice soft bed in a deep box in the Fourth Grade Room. How satisfying to be held each day by adoring little boys and girls! And how he liked to nibble crisp, curly lettuce! Every morning the Fourth Grade would crowd around him with fresh pieces.

"Hello, Tubby Cottontail!" they would say softly. "Here's your breakfast." And they would take turns holding him, and laugh delightedly when he pulled the lettuce leaf from their hands or found it in their pockets.

Oats, too, were delicious. In fact, Tubby liked them so much that one day he decided to search for more. The waste-basket did not seem him, so he climbed up on its edge. But ker-plunk! Into it he fell, and heard the children and Miss Radford laughing at him. So he sat very still among the papers, just his ears sticking out the top. Drawing class was going on, and later he saw pictures of him-

self, on the walls, with stories of his pranks, made by the children.

Another day there was a big bag of oats up on the bookcase. He jumped to a chair. "Now I'll make it, sure's my ears!" he promised himself, and hopped up onto the table. It took a lot of stretching on his little hind legs, for he could barely reach. Tubby wriggled his little black nose in eagerness. "Ummmm, how grandiose they smell!" he said, and tried some more. His little hind shanks were as long as possible, his

ears flopped back limply. "Ah, at last." He gave the edge of the bag a yank with his tiny teeth.

"Swish! Shower! Patter! Patter! Oats came down upon a bewildered brown rabbit—into his eyes, his ears, his nose. Then came the bag. "My whiskers, what has happened!" Could it rain oats forever?

"Oh, Tubby, you naughty, naughty little bunny!" And he was caught up into the arms of laughing Jimmy Dale, spanked (very softly) on his little cottontail, then held lovingly.

When the snow melted the Fourth Grade built a beautiful little house and yard for Tubby and some Third Grade bunnies out of doors under a big willow tree. There he loved to play, with the fresh breezes blowing his thick fur the wrong way. Each day the children picked delicious juicy dandelion greens for him, and took him into the schoolroom for his classes. Then vacation began.

"Come on, Tubby," said Jimmy Dale. "You're going to spend the summer with me."

"That'll be scrumptious," replied Tubby Cottontail, wiggling his nose against Jimmy's collar.

He found other bunnies in his large summer home, white ones, black ones, and spotted ones, but no brown ones, and he made friends with them all. "You are my very special one because you're the Fourth Grade's," Jimmy whispered into his long right ear. "You member that?"

Just before school opened in the fall for Jimmy and Tubby to enter the Fifth Grade, there was a pet show in town, and Tubby attended. My, what a racket! "Bow-wow" from

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Pep the dog. "Meow," from Fluff the gray kitten. "Squeak, squeak," from Blackie and Brownie the guinea pigs. "Whoodle-la-loo," from Mr. and Mrs. Noah the doves. But little brown Tubby Cottontail sat in his stall, wiggled his nose, and said nothing.

The whole Fourth Grade came, and stayed right with him. "You ought to notice him, especially because he's a little wild rabbit that loves to be with people," Jimmy explained to the judges. "He's ever so bright, and as tame and friendly as a puppy. He follows us round the schoolroom and gets lettuce out of our pockets and hunts up his own oats and everything."

"He certainly looks well cared for," said the judges, feeling Tubby's fat little body and soft, thick fur. Tubby thought new friends meant new food and began to nose up sleeves and into pockets.

"Hello, Mr. Judges," he was really saying. "Where are you hiding that lettuce?" But the judges, not understanding the bunny language, didn't answer.

"Who is entering him?" they asked Jimmy.

"We are," answered the whole Fourth Grade. The judges turned to look at Tubby again.

"Why, he is he?" they asked. "Everybody look around. Under the tables, behind the cages, in their pockets, up their sleeves. No Tubby to be seen!"

At last they discovered him, and how they laughed! The whole Fourth Grade laughed. Tubby Cottontail was in the cardboard box the judges had set on the table. He was nosing out for himself the ribbons of honorable mention.

"He prefers to choose his own," said one of the judges, holding up the little snub-nosed fellow. And they gave him the pretty blue bow he had pulled from the rest.

School opened the next Monday, and Tubby went. He was not quite used to his new leather collar, but he was glad to wear it if his little friends wished him to be dressed in the beautiful blue bow. Besides, hadn't he been promoted, with a card just like Jimmy's, and wasn't he, like his kind friends, ready for shining new responsibilities on entering Fifth Grade?

Something to Do

Making a Dolls' Garden

You will want some pictures of flowers and trees for this game. Daddy's last year's seed catalogue will do splendidly. Cut out the pictures of the prettiest flowers and trees. If they are not colored, you can make them look more attractive by tinting them with crayons or your water paints. Then paste each picture onto a piece of cardboard, leaving an extra piece of cardboard at the base of the flower. Double back this extra piece and make the picture stand.

When you have prepared a number of flowers and trees, you can make a charming garden for your dolls. If you have a sand tray, you can arrange your garden on that. If not, the table or nursery floor will do the trick. You can put a few little seats about among the flowers, and your dollies can rest in these and enjoy their beautiful garden. Some little folk like to arrange the garden in front of their dolls' house with a wire path down the middle for an approach to the house. This extra piece can be added to, from time to time, when new seed catalogues or other suitable pictures of flowers are received.

Hidden Virtues

Each of the following sentences contains the name of a virtue. The letters being in their correct order:

1. Please move the sofa. It has not nearly room enough in that corner.

2. The robins hop even onto my breakfast table.

3. The great sculptor made "Hope" a central figure in each group.

4. Oh, one style of furniture will never do for the whole house!

5. Do you think Mr. Gladstone was just? I certainly do.

6. We waited to speak to the farmer; Cyril went on home.

7. At the school picnic our ages were asked, to handicap us in the races.

8. We have actually been to Agra and seen the great, white Taj! O, you never could imagine how wonderful it is!

Key to puzzle published March 29:

1. Waiter. 2. Hob. 3. Inn. 4. Tarn. 5. Toy. 6. Tibs. 7. Equinox. 8. Rain.

Key to "Guess Who?"

1. A Robin. 2. A Bluebird. 3. A Mocking Bird. 4. A Humming Bird. 5. A Woodpecker. 6. A Parrot. 7. A Catbird. 8. A Barn Swallow. 9. A Sparrow.

## Rainbows and Music

JANET was very busy helping Mother by working in the kitchen. She wished that all the work were done so that she could go into the garden and enjoy the lovely afternoon. The flowers in the garden back of the kitchen seemed to beckon her to come out to share the sunshine with them. So she worked all the faster to get the cleaning finished.

"See, Mother!" she cried, as Mrs. Grant came into the kitchen. "I have washed all the pots and pans."

"Oh, how they glisten!" exclaimed Janet.

"This has turned out a really beautiful rainbow day, Mother," said Janet, and it was a rainbow day, too, for Janet was so happy because there was housework to do."

"You have been helping Mother make everything so sweet and clean that rainbows were sure to come into the house, Janet," said her mother.

"No you know, Mother, I feel a rainbow springing up in my heart. I just feel it will burst into a song."

"Just like this rainbow bowl," said her mother.

Then she took a silver fork and struck the side of the gleaming bowl. It gave out a clear crystal note, sweet and ringing, that lasted a long time.

Janet ran to the piano and after striking several keys called out, "Why, that note is F sharp."

Mrs. Grant hurried into the kitchen and returned with a dipper of water. She poured the water into the bowl and then struck the side of it again with the silver fork. It gave out a sound just a tiny little bit lower.

"What note is that?" she called. Janet struck the key again, and then the key half a tone lower. "It is F," she answered.

"So you see," explained her mother, "if we had enough bowls and filled them to a different depth with water we could make music as well as rainbows out of them."

"I think it is just wonderful that a glass bowl can make both music and rainbows," cried Janet, dancing about on her toes.

"I know something just as wonderful," said her mother smiling. "What is it, Mother?"

"Never mind. Run along now. Have a wash and put on your freshest, prettiest frock. I've laid it out on the bed for you."

In a very short while Mrs. Grant, looking into the garden and saw Janet in a lovely blue dress standing by the bronze-colored chrysanthemums. The little girl was singing happily.

"That is what is so wonderful to me," Janet's mother whispered to herself. "My little girl can make music and rainbows too, so that everyone about her is happy."

"Polish a cut-glass dish and put it on the table, Janet, just where the sun is shining," said her mother.

"There, Mother. Will that do?" asked Janet after five minutes' polishing.

Her mother moved the bowl a tiny bit and at once rainbows of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet colors were stretched along the tablecloth.

"Oh! What a wonderful rainbow!" exclaimed Janet.

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## Two Little Scatterers

THE shining dark blue car had been running smoothly for many miles through the cities, but Bobby and Betty were glad when they reached the country and smelled the pine woods.

"First stop for lunch," called Uncle John, and Aunt Sally began to collect the lunch boxes.

"This is a lovely place to eat our lunch," said Betty. The pine trees seemed almost to touch the sky, the birds sang cheerily, and a bubbling brook laughed and chattered to itself as it hurried over the stones.

"From now on we shall be in the country," said Uncle John, "until we reach the old white house where your cousins are eagerly waiting for you. That reminds me," and he began to search in his pockets.

"Have you got something?" politely questioned Betty.

"No, I've put something away so safely that I can't find it," jokingly replied Uncle John. "I want my package, so that I can begin my scattering."

The twins looked puzzled but said nothing until their uncle finally brought out a very small, flat package.

"I belong to the Seed Scatterers," said Uncle John proudly. Then Aunt Sally opened her seed box and took out another thin package.

"You watch me as we ride through the country," continued Uncle John. "When we come to a piece of ground which is bare and homely I shall stop and scatter some seeds over the place. Then you shall see the plants we watch for a spot that is brown and plain, or a road that has no flowers along its side. Many times the little schoolhouses haven't a tree or a flower near them. I think the children would enjoy their school better if they could see red and yellow and blue and pink flowers around them. Of course, we do not scatter any seeds which will bother the farmers and we choose seeds which will grow by the wayside."

"I am scattering petunias today," added Aunt Sally, "and sometimes I scatter Phloxes, too. I have some pink, portulacae and ladies' delights."

"I wish we could belong too," said Betty, and Bobby nodded his head in agreement.

"Yes, may," cheerily assured Uncle John, "and right away. All you have to do is to spend ten cents a year for a package of seeds to scatter, and repeat this sentence after me."

Betty and Bobby listened carefully and repeated slowly: "I hereby faithfully promise to scatter one package of flower seeds along the roadsides, in the open fields or on a deserted patch."

"Now you belong to the Society of Seed Scatterers," said Uncle John. "A lady in Boston started the idea a few years ago and since then there have been flower seeds scattered on the sides of mountains like Mt. Carmel and Mt. Hood, in the fields of Mexico, away up in Puget Sound,

boys who worked so valiantly at the tasks set them, who sang, "I must do what I can, is the thought of a man," and who finally overcame the selfishness of their hearts and the selfishness of the birds of the forest.

Some day you may read these stories again and find many meanings hidden behind the simple words, as indeed there is meaning in every folk tale. But today you may listen to the story and look at the illustrations in greens, yellows and blues (woodcuts by Paul Honoré), and feel something of the charm of these "Tales from Silver Lands."

A Bible Character

Who He Is?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adopted by the daughter of a king. He led a people out of slavery. And overcoming each opposing thing, Brought them the promised land of God to see.

The laws he wrote and formed so long ago Have lasted through the ages—laws of good. For booklet address: For one of us to learn and know And put in practice, when they're understood.

Nina Waller Munro.

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over in China, on the bare banks of the Ganges River in India, and in Jerusalem, as well as all over the United States."

"I do wish we had some seeds now," sighed Betty.

Aunt Sally smiled wisely and dipped her hand into her bag. She brought out two small packages which she handed to the twins.

"Oh, seeds for us both!" cried Betty in delight. "Mine are colored petunias and Bobby's seeds are blue larkspurs. There's a verse on the paper with them." She read aloud slowly:

Scatter seeds along your way, Making barren places gay, Such a little thing to do, Bringing joy and fragrance too.

Scatter seeds along your way, Bringing sunshine day by day, When your flowers lovely grow, Beauty all the earth shall know.

"There, now we are really two little Seed Scatterers," said Betty with satisfaction.

"Let's choose the schoolhouses," suggested Bobby.

"Good!" cried Betty, "and when we are in school we'll think of those other children watching our flowers grow."

In Annabelle's Nursery

"We have time for one song," said a wee doll in the Nursery one morning, for all the dolls were up early and dressed long before breakfast time.

"Then," said the little American doll promptly, as he passed song books, "we shall sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'"

"Oh, no, no!" said the French doll, "the 'Marseillaise.'"

"There were dolls in the Nursery from every nation in the world and each doll insisted that his national song be the one sung. When Annabelle came to say that breakfast would soon be served, the little dolls were almost in tears because they had spent time arguing about what song to sing in the Nursery.

"We shall yet have time for one song—a song that will include all nations," said Annabelle.

The dolls turned expectantly to the page Annabelle announced and as Annabelle played the accompaniment on the little nursery piano the dolls sang, "Joy to the World."

Much as any doll would have enjoyed singing his national song, this song to the whole world was more enjoyed and as the merry little crowd went to the breakfast room their faces beamed with the joy they had breathed in song to all the world.

The Smiling Sun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh, what a cheery, smiling face, The bright sun always shows; All gold and shining every day, No matter where he goes!

So warm and bright he makes the earth, I love the cheerful sun, And hate to lose him from my sight, After the day is done.

No matter if the clouds appear And hide his smiling face, I know he's shining just the same, Right up there in his place!

I'm going to try like him to shine, And always wear a smile, And though some clouds may come my way, Keep pleasant all the while.

Lena B. Ellingwood.



## EDUCATIONAL

## Biography Entering Curriculum of One College, Then Another

One of the new and growing departments in college education is the study of biography. Prof. A. W. Vernon, who started the first college department in this subject, and who is now head of the new department of biography at Dartmouth College, presents his ideas in the following article.

IN THE colleges which are sensitive to the currents of modern life, a constant change in the academic curriculum is being undertaken. One of the main characteristics of this change is the substitution of elective courses for required courses, even in the first two years of college. The single track upon which all the minds of students in the nineteenth century had to run has become a network of tracks like the North Station in Boston. And the reason for the many courses is fundamentally the same as for the many tracks: the students are going to different destinations. The old curriculum prepared students for the professions; the new curriculum is preparing students for the whole range of human life. To reach their destinations, shorter and more diversified runs are necessary.

As students now come to college not to make the station "law" or "medicine," but rather "life," what they desire from their college course is not so much discipline as wisdom. Throughout the course indeed there is a feeling of skepticism about the worth of the college curriculum that never entered upon the thoughts of the older generation of students, who had bought tickets for a longer journey. The distinction so commonly drawn between books and life by those not acquainted with the best in either is now being drawn by some college students themselves. Hence it becomes desirable to make the connection between the two abundantly clear to those who wish to become acquainted with books and life by the study of biography. In his recent autobiography, Dr. Charles M. Sheldon says, "I have always found more sermons in people than in books, unless I could find the people in the books." The easiest method of becoming acquainted with life is by making them intimately acquainted with books that have "people" in them. And this way of making these same students enlarge their ideas both of books and of life and of the connection between them is by acquainting them with those books that have the biggest people in them. Which means that college education may be made vital by means of biography.

Kind to Avoid  
Some readers of these lines may make an instant protest. They will remember that some of the most stupid books they have ever read are biographies. When Henry James returned from his Boston trip to Springfield, Ill., he brought Lincoln a life of Burke to read which Lincoln threw down because he said it was "all eulogy." And if one of the purposes of introducing biography into the college curriculum is to prove the connection between books and life, we must not put into the hands of the students books which would make the noblest men and women of history unlikable. Biography should be as intelligently worked out and pursued as are many other subjects. The study of biography should indicate to us the goal of human life and therefore its nature.

As I was meditating upon these things, a friend of mine who knew the course of my meditations suggested to President Cowling of Carleton College that he invite me to that progressive institution to teach biography. The idea did not seem preposterous. I had the happy fortune of spending five years in teaching biography at Carleton. There I experienced its power to enthuse and ennoble inquiry into the chief accomplishments and motives and aspirations of human kind, to separate the abiding from the transitory, the elemental from the ornamental. There too I found that by its means many of the deepest concerns, ordinarily barred from college classrooms, became the natural material of vivid and at times violent discussion.

Getting Acquainted With Greatness  
As one of the students put it: "We come to know in quite a measure what greatness is and the beauty of it is that we find it rubbing our very elbow." And another: "To college students who have as yet neither found their opinions on religion, philosophy, purpose or vocation, this course is without doubt the most inspirational of the curriculum. Example and suggestion are very powerful, especially to mind and soul open for knowledge and eager for the truth." Which Dr. Drinkwater puts into verse in his biographical play on Lincoln:

When we the high heart magnify  
And the sure vision celebrate  
And worship greatness passing by  
Ourselves are great.

That the study of great lives makes living more vital and gives richer meaning to the more theoretical courses in the curriculum seems to be a widely growing conviction. I have had several interviews with gifted men who desire to fit themselves for possible opportunities of teaching biography in college and thus balancing studies in speculation by studies in actual accomplishment. And other colleges have added a department of biography to their educational equipment. Not only Dartmouth, but Wittenberg has now a separate chair in biography and one or two other institutions are inquiring into the possibility of establishing one. The present time seems a particularly auspicious one for this interesting experiment. All about us is the most diverse variety of men of talent are drawing portraits of the

great. Sheaves of biographical sketches are appearing. In Germany a series of monographs is in process of publication by which the most eminent philosophers and theologians show how their systems grew out of their lives.

Litigated and Enlightened  
Professors Elliot and Laske have indicated how political science can be lightened and enlightened by being presented through a series of biographies. In England Strachey turns the burning glare of his satire on his unfortunate fellow-countrymen and countrywomen. In England, also, the "Gentleman with the Duster" dresses up biography as detective stories. From France Maurois throws the magic of his imagination into Germany and England and biography puts on the mask of fiction. From

## THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.  
CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 28

Does the foreign-born come eligible for assimilation into bodies politic by merely renouncing allegiance to prince or potentate? "Little Rhodie" is smallest in area, has 566 people to the square mile, and exceeds all states in the per capita value of her products. Is flying a profession? Aeronautical training centers answer in the affirmative. Better had the adolescent wrestle with an ill-tempered grizzly than to risk reading pornographic literature.

At what stage of migration does the emigrant become an immigrant? Mr. Principal, is not my passable grade in geography offset by two semesters of ninety in citizenship?

LOOK FOR—  
"risque" intelligible  
"aria" exceeding  
"principle" professor  
in next risky  
lesson pornography  
DERIVATIVE WORDS  
readable answerable  
migratory aeronautical  
emigrant pornographic  
geographic adolescent  
HOW PRONOUNCED?  
allegiance per capita  
aeronautical pornographic  
adolescent

[Lessons appear Mondays. The Educational Editor, upon request, will be glad to send Lesson Key for the Civic Series.]

## A President Seeks Purpose

Madison, Wis.  
Special Correspondence

WHEN the parents in the State of Wisconsin send their sons and daughters to University of Wisconsin, just what are they expecting of their university?

This question is one in which Glenn Frank, president of the university, is interested, and after what he calls a "field trip" of some five months which just closed, he found that they are expecting of their university. This question is one in which Glenn Frank, president of the university, is interested, and after what he calls a "field trip" of some five months which just closed, he found that they are expecting of their university. This question is one in which Glenn Frank, president of the university, is interested, and after what he calls a "field trip" of some five months which just closed, he found that they are expecting of their university.

Dr. Frank has undertaken to ascertain the sentiment of parents and has come to the conclusion, briefly, that they want their sons and daughters to find these four things: skepticism, objectivity, equilibrium, and a sense of craftsmanship. "Skepticism has had many false meanings read into it," he explained. "The word 'skeptic' comes from the Greek, means in its purity, 'I shade my eyes.' Now it is a sense of this quality that should be developed in students. To be skeptical rather than gullible. It is too easy for the student to accept every idea that is handed him. He must learn to question everything. It is the critical attitude we need. Our teachers must free minds as well as furnish them."

"Next, this matter of objectivity. Parents want their children to look clear-eyed at a situation, to make their own judgments, and decisions in the light of the facts," he continued. "It is a lack of objectivity to be a Republican on all issues or a Democrat at every election, to join various clubs, cliques, or clans and to be a staunch and blind supporter of all their policies. It is largely a question of fact versus fiction."

"By equilibrium, I do not have reference to that quality which might liken a man to a bowler—a man who is firm, who will stay put, on whom you can depend, and always know just where he'll be. The bowler, you know, stays in exactly the same place year after year. Rather I mean the equilibrium of a moving wheel, that retains its balance and poise only as long as it keeps its momentum—as long as it is going toward something. "And last, the sense of craftsmanship. The parents of the students at the University of Wisconsin want their children educated for the work of life, not away from it. The real universities, as Sir John Barrie said several years ago, are the homes of the people. The university fails if it makes students ashamed of the simple democracy of their homes."

Moreover, Dr. Frank believes that parents feel that the administration should be a means to an end, not an end in itself. "One should be suspicious of a smooth-running machine," he said. "Invariably it has sacrificed certain necessary values to that smoothness—sacrificed growth to peace. It is more desirable to have friction and turmoil in the administration than to give up growth."

Routine in Teaching  
London, Eng.  
Special Correspondence  
THE most insidious enemy of education is routine. There is nothing against which a teacher should so carefully guard himself as routine. The ordinary capable teacher after a few years of experience has mastered the secrets of discipline and ordinary class-management. He has reduced his "correction" of pupils' work to a simple system. His curriculum is usually ready for him out and dried. He knows that a certain standard of information must be acquired by his class. All who fall short must be made to atone by stultifying punishments. A certain amount of work has to be got through in the day, and at the end of it, he can get away—at any rate in a day school—to his golf or whatever recreation he prefers. He regards to dismiss the school from his thoughts altogether. His task cannot be said to be badly accomplished in one sense. He gives no trouble. Indeed such a person is not usually a bad fellow—he is popular with his colleagues and not disliked by the boys, though they may be learning nothing from him worth learning. Teaching is a task to be got through somehow. Certain subjects have to be taught. The pupils are hardly individuals, though they are roughly divided up into good, bad and moderate. If they get their tale of bricks complete, all is well, it is not the penalty must be paid—the more automatic the better. Such a routine existence is by no means uncommon in many people of many occupations. They take their course of study as a matter of course, start does one sometimes awake to the tremendous import of a phrase that one has repeated automatically from childhood—and never understood! And so it is with the deep things of education. The routine teacher is asleep, no obtrusive questioning vexes him, no inner ferment, no grain of conscience keeps him awake. And this is a fatal condition

## Western Kansas Changed by Consolidated Schools

Hays, Kan.  
Special Correspondence

EVERY morning more than 6000 country boys and girls in western Kansas clamber into big motorbuses and are carried to modern, well-equipped school buildings there to be taught by corps of efficient and well-trained teachers. Yet less than seven years ago these same boys and girls—or perhaps their older brothers and sisters—barned the family horse to the buggy or cranked the family "digger" and drove to one-room, one-teacher schools, there to receive some slight attention from an overworked teacher wrestling bravely with an antiquated system.

The change has been due to the consolidated school movement—a movement which has literally transformed whole communities in western Kansas during the past seven years. And back of that movement is C. E. Rarick, head of the rural education department of Kansas State Teachers' College of Hays. Mr. Rarick was recently chosen as president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association in recognition of the amazing things he has accomplished among the rural schools of western Kansas.

Seven years ago there was not a single consolidated school in the western half of the State. Then on the morning of Oct. 19, 1919, a train whistled into the little town of La-Crosse, Kan. There was nothing unusual in that; it had done the same thing many mornings for many years. A small group of men and women boarded the train. That, too, had often occurred before. But out of this very ordinary event was to grow a movement that was not in any sense ordinary or unimportant. Mr. Rarick was piloting a group of school people from this section to the San Luis Valley in Colorado to study the consolidated schools. And the trip marked the beginning of a new era of rural education in western Kansas.

Convinced  
In the party were a number of county superintendents of schools, principals and superintendents of town schools, and several public-spirited citizens who were vitally interested in the project. The group visited the schools at Montevista,

## Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Henri Soumagne (soo-mah'ny), Brussels lawyer and playwright.

Jacob Ruysdael (rois-dahl) (1625-82), Dutch landscape painter.

Clarendon (locally, als'-e-ter; elsewhere, al'-ren-se-ter), a town in Gloucestershire, England.

Raoul Peret (rah'-ool peh'-reh), now Finance Minister in the Briand Cabinet.

Tromsø (trohm'-zoh), coastal province of northern Norway. Some French papers that have recently criticized financial action in Parliament: Ere Nouvelle (air noo'-vel) (New Era); L'Homme Libre (lom le'-br') (Free Man); Le Temps (ton'h) (The Times); Le Matin (mah'-an) (The Morning); Le Travail (leuh'-voh'-vel) (The Worker); Le Gaulois (guh'-goh'-lway) (The Gaul).

Machias (match'-ias), seaport in Maine (repeated from last week because of mistake).

Occasionally come years when there are crop failures and times are hard; then for a brief period the movement is held in check. But the development throughout the seven-year period has been steady.

The thing is cumulative. One community looks across at another in a neighboring county and sees what remarkable things have been accomplished there; if it is an ordinary community it becomes aroused to do as well. And presently the sentiment for consolidation is full blown and the time is ripe for action. That is the way it has worked time after time.

A town at the center of the districts to be consolidated may be seen.

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## Centenary of Polish Educator

Warsaw, Poland  
Special Correspondence

POLAND is celebrating this year the one hundredth anniversary of one of her best sons—Stanislaus Staszic, educator, philanthropist, philosopher, natural scientist, and financier. It would be difficult to find a more richly endowed nature. Born in 1755 in Pila in the province of Poznan, Staszic passed away in

Staszic played an important part in the education commission which was in fact the first board of education in Europe, of which Poles are justly proud; he founded a mining school, established foundries, was director of a department of art and industry, and supported cloth factories and cotton industry in the newly founded town of Lodz; he was active in the establishment of a conservatoire in Warsaw and a school for agriculture and poetry, and also Marymont near Warsaw, finally a preparatory school for the polytechnic institute.

One of his most important activities was his support of the Society of the Friends of Science for whom he built a magnificent palace in Warsaw. This palace had a checkered history. After the partition of 1833 the Russians turned it into a Russian school with an orthodox chapel which became a place of torture for Polish youth who were forced into the Russian schools. The whole building was disfigured, the simple, noble lines of the architecture distorted by Byzantine additions and ornamentations, utterly out of keeping with its character. Now that Poland has got back its own, the palace has been restored to its original state and is one of the finest and most dignified buildings in Warsaw.

Staszic lived to see the disqualifications removed which did not allow a burgher to possess landed estates. He bought a large property in former Austrian Poland for the purpose of devoting it to the advantage of his generation and of all the following ones.

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Aug. 28th to Sept. 11th  
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## A Substantial Gain in School Advertising

In 1925 the advertising lineage of schools in The Christian Science Monitor increased 60 per cent over 1923, as shown by the following figures.

1923 - - 64,621 lines  
1924 - - 79,366 lines  
1925 - - 103,945 lines

This indicates a growing appreciation of the Monitor as a medium for school advertising. It adds weight to our statement that the Monitor is read in homes which give patronage to high-standard private schools.

## The Christian Science Monitor

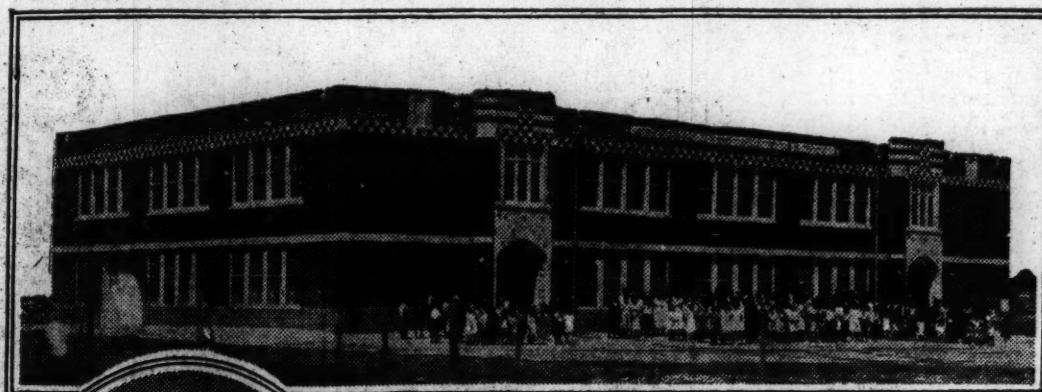
An International Daily Newspaper  
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## A Typical Consolidated School of Western Kansas

Sargent, Center, Hooper, Lajarra and Del Norte—all of them excellent consolidated systems. Thoroughly convinced that consolidation was the only means of improving rural schools in western Kansas, the delegation started home.

"Do you suppose we shall ever see lected as the point at which to build the new school system. Just as often, however, the building has been placed at the approximate center of the districts to be served, even if there is no town of any size at that point. That is why the tourist passing through western Kansas today is often astonished to see a beautiful new 10 or 12-room school building perched on a prairie swell with perhaps only a few scattering dwellings about it.

A consolidation project usually provides for both grades and high school, and often requires the serv-



C. E. Rarick

A One-Room School Built of Sod in Thomas County

anything in Kansas equal to these consolidated schools" half wistfully wondered one member of the party as the San Luis valley was left behind. And the question was uppermost in the minds of all. That was less than seven years ago. Today there are 25 consolidated systems in western Kansas, many of them as large, as well equipped, as successful as those of the San Luis valley.

The first large consolidation in western Kansas was at Holcomb, a little village on the Santa Fe Trail in Finney County. The project was started in the fall of 1919 almost immediately upon the return of the group from Colorado. So convincing was the report of those who had journeyed to the San Luis valley that the vote at the bond election stood 75 for and 9 against consolidation.

After that the change came rapidly, but not without some strenuous work. Mr. Rarick has been the leader in practically every one of the consolidations. A man of wide experience in the Kansas school field, a man of vision and optimism, he was selected by President W. A. Lewis of the state teachers' college for this specific piece of work. He has kept at his task tirelessly, spending more than half of his time in organization and extension work among the schools of western Kansas.

He has journeyed more than 120,000 miles across the plains in the last seven years, farther than five times around the earth; and most of that distance has been in a car driven by himself, because the railroads do not link to the outside world many of the smaller communities of the prairies.

Steady Growth  
Occasionally come years when there are crop failures and times are hard; then for a brief period the movement is held in check. But the development throughout the seven-year period has been steady.

The thing is cumulative. One community looks across at another in a neighboring county and sees what remarkable things have been accomplished there; if it is an ordinary community it becomes aroused to do as well. And presently the sentiment for consolidation is full blown and the time is ripe for action. That is the way it has worked time after time.

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ices of from 12 to 15 teachers. Some of the schools operate as many as 10 or 12 big buses for the transportation of the children.

The improvement in the educational system is not the only good resulting from consolidated schools, according to Mr. Rarick. The school "plant" furnishes a center and a common interest for the community. It develops a community pride that evidences itself in many ways. For instance, consolidation has brought about a marked betterment of rural roads in nearly every community where it has been adopted. The big school buses require smooth, well-graded highways.

Promotes "Back to the Farm"  
The consolidated school development is proving a big factor in the "back to the farm" movement. One of the axioms which Mr. Rarick and his co-workers have preached to western Kansas for the past seven years is: "Provide the boys and girls of the rural districts the same educational facilities they find in the towns and cities and you cannot drive them off the farms of Kansas."

The increased interest that farm communities are taking in "education at home" is demonstrated by the fact that in many consolidated districts there are today from two to four times as many children enrolled in school as formerly attended the one and two-room schools serving the same territory. Moreover, the population in these communities is rapidly increasing, and there is a marked tendency for the children who have finished school to remain and make their homes there.

Some of the largest consolidation projects have been at Oakley, Colby, Holcomb, Weir, Clarion, Gem, Kingsdown, Kirwin, and Plains. The battle is not won yet. There are many communities in western Kansas where the one-teacher system still holds forth, often in a dilapidated shack. Several of these houses are still in use in this section of the country. But the out-worn system is passing. Given 10 more years in which crops are good, and western Kansas will say good-by to the one-teacher school.

SCHOOLS—European  
DALCROZE EURHYTHMICS

A SUMMER SCHOOL under the direction of MISS ETHEL DRIVER, L.A.M. Diplomas in Eurhythmics, will be held at Westfield, N.Y. Aug. 14th to 25th. ADMISSION 10/- to 14/- inclusive. There will be an INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, GENEVA, AUGUST 16th to 18th, followed by a SUMMER SCHOOL under the direction of MONSIEUR JACQUES DALCROZE, AUGUST 19th to 29th. Inquiries to THE LONDON SCHOOL OF DALCROZE EURHYTHMICS, 25 Store Street, London, W. C. 1, England.

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## PENN OARSMEN HARD AT WORK

Coach Spuhn Makes Some  
Changes in the First  
Two Eight

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5 (Special)—Coaches Fred W. Spuhn and Max Lutz of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen are making good progress in their first year here. Spuhn has kept the first two varsity and 150-pound oarsmen, Ford and Phillips, over the Easter holidays and has been rowing them twice a day. This will be continued until Friday, April 9. Twenty-one varsity oarsmen are eating at the training house and two of Coach Lutz's freshmen eight are taking their meals "The Ashes" on the campus. The freshman training table is an informal affair; but the first year oarsmen are following out Lutz's ideas, although he has not announced any boating make-ups.

Several important changes have been made in the first two varsity eight. C. K. Elliott '26 of Philadelphia, who formerly attended William Penn Charter School, has been placed at bow in the first varsity and C. T. Hill '27, placed at No. 3 in the junior varsity, where Elliott formerly rowed. Hill is also a Philadelphia boy, H. J. Jordan '28 of Wilmington, Del., has replaced J. J. Kelleher '27, formerly of West Philadelphia High School, and No. 2 in the varsity, the latter going to the same position in the junior varsity.

Beauvais Borle '28, who stroked last year's heavyweight freshman eight in rowing No. 6 in the varsity, after being out at No. 2 and No. 4, Borle, a Philadelphia, formerly attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where he rowed on the crew. His father was a noted oarsman at the University years ago.

Albert Nyland Jr. '27 has been placed at No. 5 with L. R. Fayle '28 of Los Angeles at No. 4. Fayle attended Harvard School on the coast before entering Pennsylvania. J. R. Sebastian '24, who was the heaviest man in the crew, weighing 189, Sebastian comes from Lakewood, O.

Another westerner, F. C. Gentch '28, of Ogden, Utah is at No. 7 with D. K. Rimmer '26, the veteran pace setter in the stroke. Rimmer comes from Green Bay, Wis., where he formerly attended East High School. This will be Rimmer's third year on the crew. C. W. Pflugfelder '28, formerly of North-east High School, Philadelphia, is the varsity coxswain. Spuhn has been trying out several boys.

In the junior varsity, S. C. Sweater '28, of Wollaston, Mass., has been placed at stroke. He occupied a similar seat in the lightweight freshman eight last year. J. J. Kelleher '27, who stroked the crew at Poughkeepsie when Borle was forced to quit a few days before the regatta, is now attending Quincy (Mass.) High School and Stone School, Boston.

The rest of the junior varsity makeup follows: No. 1, J. J. Kelleher '27, of West Philadelphia High; No. 2, D. W. Coates '28, of William Penn Charter School; No. 3, W. A. Johnson '28, of Decatur, Ill.; No. 4, F. C. Gentch '28, Cleveland; No. 5, C. T. Hill, West Philadelphia High School; No. 6, J. J. Kelleher '27, of West Philadelphia High School; bow, J. R. Sebastian '28, Mansfield, O.; J. P. Berry '28, of Central High School, Philadelphia, is the coxswain.

Richard Redway '27 of Ilion, N. Y., is the stroke in the first varsity with J. J. Kelleher '27, of West Philadelphia High; P. J. McGovern '27, Newark, N. J.; H. S. De Voe '27, Newark, N. J.; No. 4, L. M. Schott '28, Philadelphia; No. 5, J. H. Miller '28, Philadelphia; No. 6, J. R. McKinley '28, Glenham, N. Y.; No. 7, J. E. Gilman '28, bow, and J. H. Booth '28, Collierville, N. J., coxswain.

The new Pocock shell which recently arrived from Seattle, Wash., will be formally launched in a few days. It has been named after George H. Pocock, chairman of the Pennsylvania Rowing Committee that the shell be named "George H. Pocock" in honor of the chairman of the University finance committee.

Coach Spuhn will have the first varsity crew try out the shell and provided it fits the men and rises the water well, it will be used in the first race against the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, May 1.

## What They are saying.

RAYMOND ROBINS: "Take financial profits from war, and like the saloon, dueling and slavery, it, too, will be punished by public opinion."

BISHOP MANNING: "Criticism and harsh judgment have a way of coming from the front, and they often bear harder on the giver than on the receiver."

LORD DEWAR: "There are two classes, those who work, and those who explain how work ought to be done."

CHARLES HACKETT: "In America there is little that is spontaneous in our opera. Even the applause is arranged, and much of it paid for."

PROF. H. C. HOWE: "Every coach that ever was worth his salt dislikes to have stars on his team. The game of football is no place for leading ladies."

DR. CRICHTON MILLER: "We ought to be able to go on with our work, not for 11 months, but for 11 years, without a holiday."

FRANCIS H. SIBSON: "No year has opened with so much promise and so great a warrant for optimism as the year 1926."

GEORGE F. MILTON: "The Solid South will not be a woman candidate and the American people will never put a Tammany tiger in the White House."

FRANK O. LOWDEN: "Wherever co-operative marketing is farthest advanced, there you find agriculture at its best estate."

HARRY E. HULL: "I doubt if any country really needs aliens as such."

## STORE CLERKS CHANGE IN TYPE

New Kind of Assistant Being  
Trained to Meet Present-  
Day Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 23.—The old idea that shop assistants, or store clerks, need have only the merest modicum of education, just his ability to give change and write bills, is fast disappearing. A director of a large multiple shop concern employing thousands of shop assistants in all parts of Great Britain, stated at a recent conference on education and industry that an entirely new kind of assistant is being trained today.

The old type of assistant, with his "Step this way, madam," or the girl with just a veneer of polish through which peers indifference or disrespect, is giving way to the well educated assistant who can meet customers on terms of equality, with just a little touch of deference to the older or poorer customer, one who can understand the customer's wants even though they cannot fully explain them themselves, and who can suggest and advise in every way.

Managers in the shops of this and similar firms are usually well-educated men with examination qualifications to their credit. It is found, however, that there is still a lingering tendency among a certain class of customers to look down on shop assistants. But the evolution of modern industry is rapidly changing all this, and as more and more well-educated young men and women enter the ranks of retail trade, so will these old ideas die out.

Progressive firms do not simply ask for young people of this kind. They take steps to produce them. They have schemes of education which include continuation schools for all their young employees from 14 years of age to 18. The best pupils are allowed to continue to attend up to the age of 18. In addition many firms pay the fees of employees who wish to attend evening classes; and special arrangements are made at public technical classes for the various branches of industry.

The aim of such firms is a liberal continuous education for all their young people, and vocational training in addition, in the case of certain selected workers. All the business firms connected with the Association for Education in Industry are working on these or similar lines, with the result that they are bringing education and industry into closer contact.

## SCANDINAVIAN WOMEN IN LEAD

Mrs. Corbett Ashby Says  
Swedish Marriage Is a  
Real Partnership

EDINBURGH, March 23 (Special Correspondence).—"Of all the women of the world, Scandinavian women have been attained real equality," was the opinion expressed by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president of the International Suffrage Alliance in an address on "The Task of Women in Europe," which she gave in Edinburgh recently.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby said that the alliance, of which she was the first British president, was formed 25 years ago to unite the women of all countries who were interested in acquiring greater freedom and political responsibility. They had now membership in 40 different countries, and in 25 of these women were full citizens. To their object of gaining the political vote they had now added that of obtaining real equality in the principal duties and responsibilities between men and women.

In Scandinavia girls shared equally with boys in the magnificent system of free state education, and had equal access to all the professions and to all posts in the civil service. They were only partially excluded from the war services and the church. The Swedish marriage law was the finest in the world, as it laid down that marriage was a real partnership between husband and wife, and their duties and responsibilities to each other were equal. They had equal responsibilities to the children, and the home could not be said without the consent of the wife. In Norway women were in the same position.

In Denmark they had a woman Minister of Education, and their industrial legislation was so good that it was no longer necessary to accord women special protection. The greatest contrast was found round the bases of the Mediterranean, where the old Latin civilization had been inherited, but even there, since the congress in 1923, the municipal vote had been given to the women of Spain, Italy and Greece, and that was the first breath in the wall of obstruction in the new countries carved out of the Russian, Austrian and Hungarian Empires women had, from the first, been treated as full citizens.

At most of her meetings Mrs. Ashby spoke on "Disarmament," and in Edinburgh all the women's organizations and the League of Nations Union co-operated in receiving the president of the International Suffrage Alliance.

## PARIS PROPOSES LEAGUE CHANGE

(Continued from Page 1)

would not be interfered with. There are many matters which concern the whole world, and it is precisely these matters which the United States, although not officially a member of the League, has unofficially always helped to regulate. Labor questions, opium questions, question of literature, economic questions, and a thousand and one questions involving intellectual or material co-operation, these must be considered through the machinery of the Geneva organization. But, in addition, there are regional questions which are complicated rather than helped by general discussion.

It is for this reason that it is held to be desirable to reform the League, while preserving the general organization, in a series of subdivisions which would probably be Continental groups. These Continental groups could elaborate pacts of security, of disarmament, of arbitration, whose application would be difficult if they were subjected to universal approval and control. Continental accords, in some respects, might prove to be a better method of approach. They would be a stage on the road to the general agreement. There exists already a pan-American union which might easily be made into a veritable League of Nations for the New World. A European union might be constructed on a similar model.

The various unions would have their own Council. Suppose, for example, that there were a quarrel between Peru and Chile. The American Council, composed of men well acquainted with the affair, would arrive quickly at a pacific settlement if the European nations intervened in the League, which now comprises 55 powers, founded the Permanent Council of International Justice. It set up a number of commissions to study questions of general interest. It has developed a remarkable international machinery for settling disputes, and ordinary. It has settled many disputes which might have degenerated into conflicts. For example, it acted as mediator between Finland and Sweden, which claimed the Aland Islands. The Vilna trouble, which nearly produced war between Poland and Lithuania, was assuaged. The Upper Silesia controversy between Poland and Germany was smoothed over. The Albanian affairs, which interested Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy, have been given greater weight than they have been for the League. Certainly Italy behaved somewhat arbitrarily in respect to Corfu, but nevertheless the League played a useful role.

Then there was the litigation between Czechoslovakia and Poland over Javoria, which ended happily. There was, further, the contention with regard to Memel. There were other quarrels between Hungary and Rumania, Hungary and Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. War nearly broke out between Bulgaria and Greece, but was stopped by the League. The frontiers of Iraq were the subject of negotiations under the auspices of the League. Sometimes the League has been altogether successful, sometimes only partially successful, but it has always prevented worse happenings. The League helps to survey the Government of the State and of the League. It has helped to control the finances of Austria and of Hungary, which were falling into ruin.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

It is in the supplemental statement, informally issued by the "spokesman for the President," rather than in the communication bearing the official stamp of the White House, that one discovers the actuating motive which prompted Mr. Coolidge to authorize a friendly survey of the Philippines by his special emissary, Carmi A. Thompson of Cleveland, O. There are in both the official and semi-official statements the announcement, apparently purposely emphasized, that the mission is designed to reassure Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood, who has remained uninterruptedly at his post for more than five years, of the continuing support of his policies by the Administration in Washington. There is included, likewise, an implied pledge of the continuance of the present political relations between the Philippines and the United States. It is thus, no doubt, that it is hoped to reassure American capitalists who have made investments in the Islands, and to encourage those who may have held aloof. It is agreed, apparently, that the industrial and economic development which is possible will tend to solve many heretofore unsolved problems. The program as outlined in advance of the survey which Mr. Thompson will conduct or supervise offers little for the encouragement of the agitators who are insisting upon political independence in the archipelago.

### An Official Observer to the Philippines

But somewhat apart from strictly political considerations, and apart, also, from the acknowledged desire to encourage a more liberal investment of capital for the development of the natural resources of the Islands, is the wish of the President that a general survey be made "of what the United States is doing in the Philippines; what progress this Government is making there; what progress the people of the Islands are making; how education is progressing among the Filipino people." It is significant, in this connection, that this "spokesman" said the educational development of the Islands is one of the matters in which the President is vitally interested. "In general," this same interpreter announced, "the President is in search of all the information he can get concerning the Philippines and the Filipinos, in order that he may see what the United States can do to better conditions in the Islands."

This information should be available to any observing inquirer. Indeed some facts seem so evident that they already cry out so loudly that all who care to listen may hear and understand. The editor of the Monitor is in receipt of a personal letter from an American who has just visited Iloilo, next to Manila the largest city in the Islands. It is dated Feb. 20, 1926, and therefore presents a word picture of conditions now existing. It is written by one who is entirely unprejudiced and without any purpose other than to present the facts as he finds them. We quote from his letter:

I have been here for a fortnight now, and although the conditions in Manila may not approximate those here, in the second city of the group, I think it quite fair to say that they do. Here the saloon and the "dive" flourish even worse than in the States before prohibition. There is no restriction whatever as to the sale of alcohol in any form and quantity, to anyone in any stage of intoxication, at any hour of the day or night. Last night, at the hotel where I had been ill-advised enough to put up for a few days, a place operated by Americans, there was a drunken orgy practically all night, the participants being sailors from the ships in the harbor, the degenerate Americans—of whom there are a number here—half-castes, and natives. The same thing goes on in a number of places every night, only varying in degree with the number of ships in port. There is no check of any sort, despite the fact that this is American territory, and that the Eighteenth Amendment certainly applies here morally, and in spirit, even though it appears that no competent authority has yet decided that it applies legally or in letter. But the main point is, it seems to me, that we, as the Nation which long ago assumed a moral as well as a physical and political guardianship over these Eastern peoples, are very delinquent in the exercise of that guardianship when we permit such examples of the white man's moral obliquity as this to exist under the eyes of the natives. It lowers America's prestige among them, and breeds additional disrespect and scorn for the entire white race. Moreover, such conditions are so strikingly opposed to the careful, beneficent English colonial rule in the same regard as to make one wonder if America, after all, is properly entrusted with the guardianship of an alien people. Nothing like the state of affairs here exists in any South Sea group, not even in French Tahiti. No such degenerate white men as hang about the saloons here would be permitted to remain in Samoa, Fiji, the Cook Group, or elsewhere in the British Pacific island possessions. Does it not logically follow that English incursions into the native mind a deeper respect for her ways and her people than can America, so long as such a disgraceful state of affairs as the unrestricted sale of liquor to the natives in the Philippines continues?

Here is a condition known to exist. The mere recital of these facts would seem to indicate, at least in part, what the United States can do to better conditions in the Islands.

Public interest has the unfortunate habit of waning after an emergency has passed, and therefore it may be that the importance of the coal legislation which is now being considered by the American Congress may be overlooked. This is somewhat unfortunate, because the recent industrial strife in the anthracite industry was sufficiently grave to warrant most serious consideration, and there is every reason for the public to demand measures which will so far protect the interests of all concerned that the experience will not be repeated. However, the fact that President Coolidge has sent a message to Congress urging that coal legislation be enacted before adjournment may insure action at this time.

### Coal Legislation Before Congress

According to a report just compiled by the Anthracite Bureau of Information, anthracite miners struck 647 days between Jan. 1, 1900, and Feb. 18, 1926, which was equivalent to 7 per cent of the total elapsed time. Since the beginning of 1922 the miners have lost a total of 251 days through general strike, or 18.4 per cent of the elapsed time. From this compilation it is evident that the intensity of the industrial dispute in the anthracite industry has been

growing with the years and has undoubtedly been fanned by the compromises which worked but temporarily without satisfying anyone in particular.

The anthracite strikes recorded within the last quarter century were as follows:

1900—Sept. 12 to Oct. 29, or 47 days.  
1902—May 12 to Oct. 23, or 164 days.  
1906—April 1 to May 7, or 36 days, pending agreement.  
1912—April 1 to May 20, or 49 days, pending agreement.  
1920—"Vacation strike," Sept. 1 to 18, 18 days.  
1922—April 1 to Sept. 11, or 153 days.  
1923—Sept. 1 to Sept. 19, or 18 days.  
1925-26—Sept. 1 to Feb. 18, or 170 days.

It can thus be seen that during the last four years the miners have been on strike nearly one solid year. The loss in earnings to workmen and dividends to mine owners, the distress to consumers, and the lack to transportation companies, are but the outstanding evils of this period. The settlement under which work is now resumed came at a time when all sides were practically worn out. If this is but a truce the labor problem in the coal fields is still far from having been settled. And now that work is once more being pursued it is a good time for Congress to set about a thoroughgoing investigation of the problem and make an effort to protect the industry and the public against a recurrence of such strikes.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has pointed out that labor unions have passed the militant stage, and must enter the stage of business co-operation if they are to retain the place to which they are entitled. This is rather sound advice and might with profit be adopted as the fundamental basis for agreement between owners and miners in the anthracite fields. If a lasting peace can be obtained upon such a basis as this the public would undoubtedly have no dispute with the outcome. Congress should keep that thought to the foremost.

One story is good until another is told. The aphorism is an ancient one. Evidences of its truth are presented almost daily. One was offered recently in a Boston newspaper pointing out the great difficulty in prohibition enforcement caused by the vogue of the automobile.

Quite so. But the necessity for prohibition, vigorously enforced, is greatly increased by the general use of the automobile. In Massachusetts the office of Registrar Goodwin reports that there were last year 29,970 automobile accidents, of which the authorities estimate fully one-half were due to drunken drivers. Fifty-six fatal accidents resulted from that cause. National statistics are not available, but it does not need any tabulation of figures to make it clear to the average intellect that, with more than 20,000,000 cars now in service, the necessity for sober driving is a matter of concern to everyone. In accidents due to driving while under the influence of liquor, the suffering is most likely to be incurred by the innocent.

Just at present there is a tendency to exaggerate the difficulties of enforcing prohibition, while quietly ignoring the ever-increasing need for it due to more complicated social conditions. The more thoroughly the people are convinced that protection to life and to prosperity requires the rigid suppression of the liquor traffic, the more thorough that suppression will be.

Obscured by the dust raised by news dispatches, speculations and discussions in several capitals, particularly in Washington, relative to Germany's temporarily deferred entry into the League of Nations, recent events in that restless corner of Europe, the Balkans, have attracted scarcely any notice. Yet these incidents are of prime importance, as disclosing quiet but effective work that has been going forward under the League's guidance to prevent hostilities that might easily start a conflagration involving all Europe.

Two Associated Press dispatches of about 100 words each have told the story. They show that Greece and Bulgaria, which only a short time ago were apparently on the verge of armed conflict over their border differences, have reached practical agreement on all the points at issue between them.

The first of these news items was sent from Sofia on March 1. It said that direct negotiations were going on between "Sofia and Athens with the object of disarming the frontier between Greece and Bulgaria to prevent a repetition of the recent border dispute. This incident was finally closed today," the dispatch continued, "when Greece paid over to the Sofia Government 15,000,000 leva, the second and last installment of the 30,000,000 (\$224,000) indemnity ordered paid by the Council of the League of Nations."

That in itself was a great victory for the orderly and wise processes of the League. Its importance will be readily perceived by anyone who reviews the critical events immediately preceding it—the gathering of Greek soldiery on the Bulgarian frontier, seizure of disputed territory, shelling of Bulgarian towns with destruction of much property and some lives, declarations from Athens that Greece never would retire from the occupied lands and that any indemnity in the affair must be paid by Bulgaria. Thus the fuse was lighted and was sputtering toward a Balkan explosion. Then there came an order from the League of Nations to stop. Its bugle call of peace was obeyed by Greece. Finally the payment for damages was recorded on March 1.

The other significant cable item was sent from Sofia on March 23. It said:

Greece and Bulgaria have reached a complete agreement on all outstanding questions between the two countries. Only two matters remain to be settled, namely, linking their respective railways and the granting of a sea outlet in the Aegean to Bulgaria. A Foreign Office statement says that the accord was reached by Foreign Minister Buroff of Bulgaria and M. Raftoy, the Greek Foreign Minister, in a series of conferences in Geneva, where both had attended the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly.

This remarkable achievement was accomplished at the very moment when the spectacular and foolish wrangling over admission of Germany was going on not many yards away. To understand aright whither the world is really moving by means of the League's harmonizing processes, it is better to give closer attention to the actual work it is doing than to momentary disputes arising from old distrusts, which are surely, though slowly, being removed by the onward march of inexorable events.

That is indeed a high and worthy mission, somewhat tardily it may be, ascribed to motion pictures by Mr. Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. Heretofore regarded as an attractive and more or less inexpensive vehicle for conveying amusement to the masses, it is now declared to offer a potent and simple means for bringing about better understandings among men and nations.

Critics who have found much to be condemned in the motion pictures have had no difficulty in convincing the unprejudiced that harmful influences have been exerted by the exhibition of improper films. It should be as easy for those who see the larger opportunities offered to advance equally convincing arguments in support of their contention. And in this connection it should not be forgotten that an actual advance in this direction has already been made. Films of inestimable historic value have been produced and shown everywhere. Moral lessons have been taught by the same process. Literature has been ennobled, it may be said, by the illumination of its pages and the recreation, by actors upon the screen, of its outstanding characters.

But the casual student may reasonably incline to the impression that with this great opportunity present the tendency of scenario writers and producers has been, especially in recent years, to seek the glorification of war as an institution. The influences of the recent great struggle in which humanity engaged are still too vivid, perhaps, to be entirely ignored. But despite this fact it may be that the purveyors have overestimated the public demand for pictures of this character. Because of the fact that no setting for a picture can depict the actual horrors of war, the scenes presented, no matter how faithfully they may reproduce in detail the actual scenes portrayed, the lesson which should be taught is lost.

What is to be the method of the new approach? Mr. Hays has not told us with satisfying particularity. It will not add greatly to the value of the films as an educator to be able to show the contrasting fashions of the different peoples of the world. Men and women are not judged, or even known, in the true sense of the word, by the pattern of their coats and hats. There must be devised, it would seem, some method of spreading this better acquaintance which is so greatly to be desired. The pictures must be of the actual, rather than of the imaginary activities of the people portrayed. The actor upon the stage seldom represents anything outside the character he seeks to portray.

Thus it may be said that American films, which now are sent around the world, do not, in any true measure, represent America. They are not educational, or helpful in the undertaking outlined, unless they do represent the country of their origin or aid in carrying to the peoples of other lands a better understanding of the aims and desires of American people. Mr. Hays is said to have declared that the motion picture has gone beyond the field of entertainment and education, and has become a definite factor in the promotion of peace. It need not abandon either of those fields, it would seem. Surely by educational processes it can accomplish most as a promoter of peace, and if it can, in the meantime, amuse and please, the way will be made all the easier.

While all the world knows something about Dr. Albert Einstein, relatively few know anything whatever about his wife, though they may breathe a sigh of relief when they learn, on her own authority, that she knows "nothing about the new theory," and that her husband has not attempted to explain it to her. In an interview published shortly after the Royal Astronomical Society has presented its gold medal to her famous husband, she has given the world some intimate pictures of her renowned husband's home life. He is, it seems, very fond of music, and has taught himself to play the violin, while he can improvise upon his piano. Then when he finds himself with nothing more important to do, he takes great pleasure in sailing trips, and will "lie back in the boat, hands clasped behind his head, looking through half-closed eyes at the sky." Even a genius, one may conclude, therefore, is not so very different in many respects from many another person, while any woman who is, as Frau Einstein describes herself, "not talented in any direction except in that of being a wife and mother," need not worry supremely about anything in particular.

In his toast when laying a commemorative stone in the new building which is being erected in Bouverie Street, and Tudor Street, London, in order to enlarge the offices of the Daily News, Lord Oxford and Asquith showed that he had glimpsed more than merely casually a real vision of the mission of the press. He was more and more convinced that Great Britain could have no greater national asset than a pure, clear-minded, responsibly conducted, and absolutely independent press, he declared, adding that he looked with suspicion and with mistrust upon all proposals, however well intended, whether by legislative or administrative action, to fetter its freedom, to censor its activities or—what he considered more important than either—to disparage or in any way impair its sense of responsibility.

### The Mission of the "Movies"

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The week of the Geneva débacle was a week of sensations, so far as international affairs were concerned. First, there were the incidents at Geneva; then we had Mr. Houghton's gloomy reflections on the state of Europe, and finally came the raising by Mr. Borah of claims against the allies for interference with American trade during the blockade before the United States entered the war.

What does it all imply? Is the League doomed? Is Europe hopeless? Is France the villain of the piece, as Mr. Houghton suggests? Ought we to prepare for another war, as the pessimists allege? Whatever the answers to these questions may be, it is certainly necessary that thinking people should take stock of the position in the light of what has happened.

There is not very much to add to what is already well known about the final stages of the failure to admit Germany to the League. It was due to several causes. The most important was the attempt by France, Italy, and the lesser European allies to add Poland as a permanent member of the Council, to serve as a makeweight to Germany.

This attempt encountered the inflexible opposition of Germany itself, of Sweden, and of British public opinion. Unfortunately, Sir Austen Chamberlain was so far identified with the French point of view that he was never able to extricate himself from a half-imposed position, so that, though the way was finally opened for the entry of Germany, save for the veto of Brazil, many people felt that, after all the recrimination and confusion, a delay of six months was the best way out.

Secondary causes of the débacle were the attempt of Spain, Brazil and other non-first-class powers to force their way into permanent seats in order not to lose their temporary seats, and the attempt of the "Locarno" powers to decide things by themselves in secret negotiations instead of employing the normal machinery of the League, open conference and debate.

Granted failure at Geneva, however, is the situation so hopeless as might appear at first sight and as pictured by Mr. Houghton? Personally, I think not. On the contrary, I think that we may be on the verge of a much more real advance than that which Locarno seemed to register, if the nations can rise to the height of their opportunity.

The great trouble of the past few years has been that so much of the propaganda for peace, for the League of Nations, for Locarno, for disarmament, has really been idealistic make-believe. People have convinced themselves that the letter was the same thing as the spirit, and have acclaimed the signing of treaties and the passing of resolutions as the same thing as moral reform. Now at last the illusions have been roughly brushed aside. We see what the ambitions and feeling of the nations really are and what has to be done if real peace is to be won.

In this, therefore, Mr. Houghton has been certainly right. Geneva and Mr. Houghton between them have dispelled the illusions which have been deceiving people about the possibility of early disarmament and the abolition of all risk of war through protocols, leagues, world courts, or any other such mechanical means. We see exactly where we are. Nations are still self-centered, jealous, ambitious, afraid, reluctant to co-operate with one another, as they have been for centuries. Where Mr. Houghton is wrong is in not recognizing that really immense progress has been made, considering that only seven and a half years have elapsed since Europe was torn by the most terrible war in history.

In some ways, indeed, the events of the fortnight preceding the débacle represented the most useful piece of work that the League has yet done. It brought the secret motives and moves of diplomacy out into the daylight. Contrast the situation just before 1914. On the surface the waters of international diplomacy were then unruffled. Until July 23 people were saying that war was "impossible" in these civilized days. Yet within a week half the world was at one another's throats, with the plain men and women everywhere asking what it was all about.

The primary task of the League is to force diplomacy

into the open so that mankind can see what is really going on and not stay apathetic and beguiled by illusion until it is too late. That task it has abundantly achieved, and it has done so because its machinery not only enabled the facts to be brought out, but because it made it possible for the small nations to stand up for their ideals as against the strong.

The real question, the question which overshadows every other, is not who is to blame for the recent events at Geneva, but what is going to be done in September? If the nations, having now been confronted with the passions and appetites which still estrange them, and which if unchecked must eventuate in another war, can find the means of overcoming them and reaching real co-operation by that time, something will have been done which is worth all the high-sounding documents and treaties which have been signed since the armistice.

There are two practical problems to be settled. The first is the admission of Germany to the League. That, as a point of fact, was really settled at the recent meeting. There are to be no permanent additions to the Council to be a makeweight against Germany. Poland is to come on as a temporary member, which will be a good thing, but only in place of some existing member like Czechoslovakia.

The second is more difficult. What is to be the future organization of the League? How is the line to be drawn between the great powers who have permanent seats and the lesser powers who have not? How is a system of rotation to be devised which will give to all the lesser powers their turn of office and yet keep the geographical distribution balanced? Will it be necessary to introduce regional arrangements so as to prevent, for instance, a South American or Asiatic power from exercising a veto in a purely European matter, and vice versa? These questions may not seem to be particularly difficult in themselves. They are difficult only because they are the subject matter of all those jealousies and ambitions and fear-ridden intrigues which lie at the root of international discord and are the ultimate cause of war. If the way can be found through them, and a system devised which is just and equal, and with which all the members will agree to work, there is good hope that the League will be able to deal with the still greater European issues which will be presented to it for solution later on. If not, the alternative is not very bright. The League will languish and the world will be thrown back upon the old diplomacy which, times without number, has plunged the nations in war.

This last, indeed, is the fundamental point. It is easy to criticize the League. Those have suffered most, perhaps, who have expected too much from it. But what is the alternative? Unless the nations can agree to meet one another and to discuss their common problems in some organized way, what possible chance is there of their being able to prevent another of those wars which for centuries have regularly overtaken a divided world just because it is divided? The next six months will certainly be fraught with issues of vital importance which require the constructive thinking of every lover of mankind.

The main feeling that has been aroused here by the news that Mr. Borah is contemplating the presentation of a bill against the allies for damages to American traders by the blockade of Germany before the entry of the United States into the war, is one of frank incredulity. People have generally believed that all outstanding claims were settled by the debt settlement, and they do not see how, in common decency, it is now possible to present claims in respect of a blockade which the United States itself afterward joined in and made much more stiff.

I hope that the whole matter will be dropped. The amount of money involved is negligible, compared with the immense harm to Anglo-American good feeling for many years, which the mere presentation of the claim would do.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow With the recent observance of the traditional "bleeny week," which always precedes the Russian Lent, the Muscovites all had their fill of "bleenies," or Russian pancakes, with the invariable Russian accompaniment of "smetana," or sour cream. Bleenies are a feature at this time. The bill of fare for a bleeny dinner includes, besides the pancakes and sour cream, an additional side dish in the shape of caviare, together with soup and various Russian smoked fish delicacies.

A painting of the Roman Emperor Vespasian by Rubens has been discovered in an obscure village in Novgorod Province, and has now been placed in the Novgorod Museum. The painting belongs to a series of works depicting various Roman Emperors executed by Rubens between the years 1614 and 1619. The other paintings in the series are in well-known European galleries, such as the Sans Souci Gallery in Berlin, the Gallery of Prince Lichtenstein in Vienna, etc.

The ban which was previously imposed on private teaching of children in kindergartens has been removed, and large numbers of private kindergartens are springing up. Many of these kindergartens were already leading a surreptitious existence, and came openly into the light of day after the removal of the legal objections to their existence.

Felix Dzerzhinsky, president of the Supreme Economic Council, which manages the Soviet state industries, is more than usually insistent on the need for economy at the present time, because of the credit stringency and the need of the industries for all available capital resources. His latest drive in the interests of economy is aimed at superfluous advertising. Pointing out that more than \$10,000,000 was spent on advertising during the last year, and that the rates are four or five times as high as those which prevail in foreign countries, he urged the managers of the state industries to be sparing in their granting of advertising contracts, and to omit advertising altogether in the numerous cases when the demand for a commodity outruns the supply, thereby making any special effort to reach the public quite superfluous.

On the occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary of the assassination of Tsar Alexander II, on March 1, 1881, the Soviet Government awarded pensions of 225 rubles a month to eight surviving participants in the conspiracy which led up to the assassination. It is interesting to note that five of these eight veteran revolutionists are women. One of them is the well-known Vera Figner, who spent many years in the famous Schlusselburg prison, worked abroad with Kropotkin and other revolutionary leaders, and returned to Russia after the 1917 revolution. She has recently been occupied with writing her memoirs.

The significant changes which have been made in the entrance requirements for the Russian universities and higher technical schools, changes which involve stricter examination of the intellectual qualifications of the incoming students and eliminate much of the old system under which Communist or trade union affiliation was one of the most important factors in deciding a candidate's chances for admission, are part of a general move to improve the quality of the new Russian industrial specialists. It is recognized that so far the showing of students who have passed from the universities into various branches of technical work has not always been satisfactory. Students are being urged to concentrate on their courses and to cut down to a minimum the outside activities, in the shape of political and social work, which have hitherto interfered to some extent with their regular studies. At the same

time, the importance of a thorough knowledge of one modern language for engineers is emphasized; and it is recommended that this be German, because of the wealth of technical literature and terminology in that tongue.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Church Membership and Total Abstinence

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The question of total abstinence in the United States has become a matter of controversy and argument through the Volstead Act, around which the sense of lawlessness and selfishness in human nature seems to seethe perpetually. To those who are law-abiding and who care deeply for the welfare of others, especially the weak and unfortunate of the human family, its present enforcement and future stability must loom up as of paramount importance.

In my forty years of service among the poor of the cities and in the great penal institutions of the country, I have naturally come to feel very deeply on this subject, and it seems to me that to aid the enforcement of the law and to emphasize the really vital importance of this great forward step that our Nation has taken, every church and religious organization must take a very definite and drastic stand. Surely it has become a matter of religious importance.

The Muhammadan may not touch strong drink because it is forbidden by his religious faith. He is brought up from childhood with the knowledge that it would mean desecration to ideals which he holds sacred. Why cannot the Christian and Hebrew religions of this country exact total abstinence as a condition of their membership?

Now it may not be possible to enforce this with those who are adult members of religious societies, but can we not all of us begin with the children? The Roman Catholic Church, for instance, is known to have a tremendous hold upon its children. Could not every child, on being prepared for its first communion, sign the pledge and have it instilled into its mind that the breaking of that pledge breaks not only its country's laws but also a tenet of its religious faith?

The same rule could be made in the Episcopal church, for those who were being prepared for confirmation, and in the Baptist church for those who had asked for baptism. In all church Sunday schools and in the synagogues children could take the pledge and be instructed in its solemn importance as they are being taught the commandments and other requirements of their faith.

Everyone must realize that it is the future generation that will most surely benefit by total abstinence. I suppose some would argue that children would not understand the importance of the pledge and would be likely to break it in later life. But is it not true that the impressions, convictions and ideals embraced in childhood are among the most lasting of our lives?

I am convinced that in this, as in all great reform movements, it is to the children we must look for the hope of the future. Surely it is the duty of the church to make this great fundamental one of the foundation stones of the children's faith. Can we not start throughout the churches a mighty temperance movement among the older people?

I speak from the personal experiences of our own movement, for from its inception, long before prohibition, it has been a basic rule of the Volunteers of America that every individual member of our organization must be a total abstainer.

I hope that the day will come when every church and every faith will make it a condition of membership! New York, N. Y. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTE.